THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

Condition of the "Ever Faithful" Isle—Isabella Virtually Acknowledged by the Cuban Authorities.

Progress of the Rebellion.

The New York *Herald's* Havana correspondence of the 7th instant contains the following:—

Not a handful, but twelve or fourteen thousand men, well armed and organized, with Dominican and Mexican generals and officers as leaders, hoisting the Spanish flag, demand for Cuba the same political rights now enjoyed in Spain, as the result of the last glorious revolution. The Captain-General has opposed this just claim with twelve thousand soldiers of all arms, because that gentleman wishes to maintain Cuba under the Government of the dethroned Isabella II, in whose name justice is administered here. Her portrait is still exhibited at the courts and public offices, the officers bear the initials of the ex Queen on their caps and uniforms, the oath of obedience is still administered in her name, and at the last lottery drawing she was warmly hurrahed. The present Captain-General is therefore in open rebellion against the Spanish Government, and the liberal party of this country, both Spaniards and native Cubans, are determined to partake of the liberty and guarantees now prevailing in the nation.

The so-called insurgents have not stolen a single cent from anybody. What they have taken to relieve their necessities has been paid in cash or with bonds, which will be paid as soon as the revolution triumphs. They are not incendiaries. The only burning which has occurred is that of the little village of Manati, and it was done by the shells of the troops of the Captain-General which fell on the frame houses. It is in the interest of the Captain-General and his followers to misrepresent the insurgents, and for that reason the *Diario de la Marina* says daily that they are outlaws, that they have armed the negroes and desolate the country. The object is to alarm the owners of slaves and the ignorant people, who fear the loss of their life and property. With the same purpose of alarming they spread they spread the rumor that the negroes of this city and the suburbs were to rise against the whites, and on the 22d ultimo an order was given to fire cannon and designate the places which were to be occupied by the troops in case of a revolt. A few days after an insurrection was invented in the public jail, where it is said there were arms concealed. The Government, moreover, has secretly issued proclamations, some inciting the negroes to rebel and kill their owners, some abusing the native Spaniards and purporting to be written by the Cubans, and *vice versa*, thus creating animosity and hatred in order to derive advantages. By splitting the party they rely on victory. Their determination is to maintain this island under the despotism of their Queen and mistress.

The so called insurgents occupy now all the Eastern territory from Point Maisi to Puerto Principe, with exception of the large towns, which they have not thought prudent to hold until the troops are completely routed in the field. Judging from the good fortune attending them and their valor and skill there is no doubt of the success of the Liberals. They have established their government and headquarters at Bayamo, which they stormed and captured, with the Lieutenant-Governor and 400 men of his command. Colonel Lono and his column, composed of 1200 men, were defeated. Lono is now a prisoner, with most of his command. Of the prisoners captured at Bayamo and at the engagement with Colonel Lono almost all have adhered to the cause of the insurgents. Colonel Quiros and the 1500 men of his column were decoyed into the interior and are now surrounded by 4000 Liberals, who have not exterminated them because they only desire a surrender, which is daily expected. So strong are the Liberators of Cuba that they have sent lawyer Don Luis Fernandez de Castro to treat with the Captain-General. The conditions are that they will ground their arms as soon as the liberties proclaimed in Spain are granted in the island and a militia of the citizens is organized. The General has received the envoy, and he is detained and deprived of communicating with the people at the office of the Chief of Police. It is rumored that this gentleman left last night with the General who is second in command, who has instructions to make a compromise with the insurgents. All this shows the truth of our assertions and is corroborated by the *Diario de la Marina*, an official paper which, in giving the news of the departure for the interior of the General Count of Balmaseda, says that he is only authorized to effect on the field a solution favorable to all. If that solution is realized it cannot be but in a liberal light, and shall have been obtained, not by the will of the Captain-General, but by the force of arms of the Liberals, with whom the country sympathizes with all its heart.

But in the meantime the blood of brothers is being spilt, and animosities, which are always detrimental to the true interests of the country, are created. The enlightened Spaniards and the good men among them side with the Cubans. The ignorant, guided by their countrymen who have become wealthy by being engaged in the negro trade in partnership with the Government, and derive advantages from the present order of things, are opposed. What would become of them the day when, the press being free, their thefts and iniquities should be published? These bad men are the counsellors of the Captain-General, whom they bribed before he came to this island by presenting him with shares of the Spanish bank amounting to $50,000. This is well known and appears from the books of the bank. From such counsellors and a man who has publicly said that his heart and his sword are for Isabella II, what can be expected? About fifteen days ago some forty of the most respectable persons of this city called on the Captain-General, and stated to him the situation of the country, the necessity of proclaiming in Cuba the liberties prevailing in Spain, and that the Eastern Department would lay down arms, avoiding in time much misfortune and bloodshed. A Cuban and an old Spaniard spoke warmly on the subject, and before the latter closed his discourse he was interrupted by the Captain-General, who became full of ire, called the gentlemen present seditious, promised to cause half of the world to be shot, and dismissed them in the most gross manner. As the Spaniard above mentioned is a colonel of engineers, he the next day ordered him to leave the island, and he is now on his way to Spain, having left on the 30th ultimo, in the Spanish mail steamer.

Here and in some of the towns of the island many persons have been imprisoned, to the affliction and tribulation of many families and the wrath of the liberal hearts.

The conduct observed by the United States at this time is severely censured here, because at the same time that the American Government has been the first to recognize the authorities in Madrid and to congratulate the Spanish nation on the triumph of liberal principles, it is selling arms to the Captain-General, who, now in rebellion against that Government, wishes to combat the party in Cuba which only aims at the union with their brothers of Spain and the enjoyment of freedom. The Captain-General has prohibited all sorts of meetings, but they are held privately. The most perfect unanimity prevails among Cubans and native Spaniards. Cuba does not seek to-day the achievement of her independence, knowing her true interests, and only aspires to attain the political rights and liberty which are so necessary to her progress. United as they are, success is beyond a doubt for the welfare of a community who has for the last three centuries groaned under the iron hand of despotism.

GRANT.

The General on Universal Suffrage—His Cabinet.

Washington (Nov. 18) Cor. of Boston Post.

A distinguished radical Senator who arrived in this city last evening says that the idea now becoming so prevalent of General Grant's conservative views will prove delusive. He bases this declaration upon his knowledge of Grant's political faith as derived directly from the General immediately after his nomination by the Chicago Convention. Among other things he says that Grant emphatically declared to him a full endorsement of negro suffrage, enforced, if necessary, by Congressional action. In a protracted conversation on the subject between the General and a number of radical Congressmen, he said he had been at one time opposed to extending the right of franchise to freedmen, but that his views had undergone a radical change on that question, and that he now regarded it as essentially necessary for the protection of the negroes that they should be armed with the ballot. This Senator further says that during the latter portion of the last session of Congress Grant was in the lead on all radical measures, and favored the most radical method of executing the several Reconstruction acts. Hence he laughs at the idea that Grant's inaugural will lay out a conservative policy for his administration—unless an administration of the laws, as enacted and understood by the radical party, can be considered conservative. Our Senatorial informant further stated that General Grant had, no doubt, fixed upon the whole of his Cabinet, except a Secretary of the Treasury, and upon this he would probably decide while in New York. He thinks that Mr. Motley, late Minister to Austria, will be tendered the State Department.

From the Chicago Tribune (Grant organ), Nov. 17.

In the British Government the Secretary of the Treasury stands at the head of the Cabinet; but in the American Government the Secretary of State, who has charge of foreign relations, is considered to hold that exalted rank.

The President of every administration, from Washington down to the present day, has selected the ablest obtainable material in the party as Secretary of State. Look at the bright constellation of stars which have shone in the State Department, in the order of their succession:—Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Q. Adams, Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren, Edward Livingston, John Forsyth, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, James Buchanan, John M. Clayton, Edward Everett, William L. Marcy, Lewis Cass, William H. Seward.

Six of these men were afterwards President, viz.—Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Van Buren, and Buchanan; and four of them were candidates before the people for the Presidency, viz.:—Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Cass, and almost Seward.

General Grant must find a compeer who can average with these. All Presidents put their best foot forward in the selection of Secretary of State. What timber has General Grant to select from? Let us see. There is the courtly and suave Senator Charles Sumner; the accomplished, polished, and learned J. Lothrop Motley, late Minister to Austria; Charles Francis Adams, late Minister to England, of aristocratic mien and manners, cold, haughty, talented, and high bred, and lastly, Edwin M. Stanton, late Secretary of War, a man of great brain power, fearless, direct, unyielding, and a scorner of diplomatic intrigue and hypocrisy. If he were Secretary of State Great Britain would settle the Alabama and other claims without much more circumlocution, evasion, insolence, or procrastination. As President Grant will lay his finger on a first-class man, if he takes either of these men, and as he can, we presume, command their services, we cannot see the force of the statement made by a contemporary that he would not be able to find a man for Secretary of State who would compare favorably with those who have filled that office.

Grant on Horse and Peace—The Mistake of an Ex-Confederate.

The New York *Herald's* Washington despatches contain the following:—

While General Grant was here, after his return from Galena lately, a gentleman not long in the city happened to pass by the stables of the President elect, and having a curiosity to look in, faced towards the place and entered. A plain looking little man in his shirt sleeves was sitting on an inverted water bucket, quietly smoking a cigar. To this plain little man went the inquisitive gentleman

"Good day to you," said the gentleman.

"Good day," responded the plain little smoker.

"This Grant's stable?"

"This is his stable."

"Any objection to looking at Hiram Ulysses' horseflesh?"

"Not a bit; quite welcome to look, sir."

"Heard so much about the General's fast beasts that I thought I would like to view them. By Jove! that *is* a fine animal, and no mistake (looking at one of them). Grant is very fond of his horse, isn't he?"

"Yes, he is rather given that way," answered the little smoker, with an unaccountable twinkle in his eye.

"Rather drive a fast team any day than get serenaded, I suppose, or hold a Cabinet?"

"That's rather a broad question," replied the little man, with another curious twinkle.

Something in the twinkle disconcerted the questioner just at this juncture and prompted him to utter—

"Oh, I beg pardon, sir, but I don't mean to be inquisitive."

"No occasion to beg pardon at all," answered the little man in shirt sleeves.

This reassured the curious gentleman, who recommenced his questioning, while he kept eyeing the horseflesh.

"How does Grant take his election now? Does he really take it so coolly as the newspapers say? I have never seen him, you know, and know nothing of him except by report."

"Well, yes; the newspapers are about right there anyhow. The General does take the election about the same as anything else," said the little man.

"Well, now, he must be a wonderful fellow. By Jove! sir, the man who can bear every honor so easily and coolly as Grant must be something above the rest of mankind."

"Did you ever see Grant's likeness?" dryly asked the little man.

"Oh yes, of course. They say he's uglier than the prints make him. I suppose you know him well now. He talks to you, of course, a great deal about his horses, and I wouldn't wonder if he told you a good deal more than most people about him."

"Well, I am supposed to know a good deal about Grant; that's a fact. You say you have seen Grant's likeness, and that people say he is uglier than his pictures. Now, what do you think? Do I look anything like his pictures?"

A flood of light overwhelmed the curious gentleman in an instant. The little man in shirt sleeves and smoking was Grant himself! What a mistake! A number of apologies escaped from the gentleman. He was sorry to have made such a mistake—very sorry. He himself had been on the Confederate side fighting against Grant, and was still more sorry for that. * * * Wouldn't have been so impertinent had he known he was conversing with Grant himself. * * *

"My dear sir," said Grant, "no apology is necessary. Glad to see you. Whether you were a Confederate or a Union man makes no difference now. That is all over, you know, and should be forgotten. The sooner the distinction is ignored the sooner we will have peace. I will be glad to see you again, sir. Good day to you."

"Good day, General," and the curious gentleman withdrew, cogitating on Grant's "Let us have peace."

WASHINGTON.

The Annual Department Reports—What Has been Done During the Past Year.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The report of Commissioner Taylor, of the Indian Bureau, for the fiscal year, has been laid before the Secretary of the Interior. He says: The number of Indians now within the bounds of the United States, exclusive of those in Alaska, is about 300,000. He thinks it sad that they are decreasing from year to year, and fading away so rapidly from the nations of the earth. The causes therefor, as well as much of the misery and degradation prevailing among them, are mainly attributed to intestine wars, the entailment of loathsome diseases by vicious whites, and the effects of indulgence in spirituous liquors. He thinks that a large proportion of Indian tribes show a strong disposition to throw aside their barbarous customs, and embrace civilization. But with them, as with all other semi-civilized peoples, improvement is slow. Their civilization must be the work of time, patiently and hopefully prosecuted, with liberality on the part of the Government and faithful and prompt fulfilment of all its obligations and promises. This work should enlist the sympathy of all lovers of humanity, and incite to its practical demonstration the divine spirit of charity to a much greater extent than is now manifested. He thinks that not as much interest is shown now as formerly in the welfare of the red man by those who once sought to bring him under moral and religious influences. Many tribes have neither schools nor any religious instruction whatever, though the field is large and ready, and there is a strong appeal for Christian labor and benevolent effort. Government should invite to its assistance in this humane work all good men and all Christian societies, and should liberally aid in the support of schools and missions. The Commissioner says that peace has been maintained with most of the tribes during the past year, and friendship has marked their course towards our Government and citizens, while they have faithfully endeavored to support themselves and better their estate. This is said more especially of those settled on reservations. With others there have, however, been such serious difficulties that we may be said to have an Indian war on our hands. He holds that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes have clearly violated their treaty promises, made scarcely a year ago to commissioners sent to treat with them. It is difficult to account for their bad behavior on any other ground than their innate love of plunder and revenge, intensified by a feeling of dissatisfaction, created, it is presumed, by the non-delivery of guns and ammunition promised them by the Commissioners, but withheld because the Cheyennes had not kept peace. The Commissioner embodies in his report something of the history of the difficulties with these two tribes and the Kiowas and Camanches, saying that the last named are likely to be drawn into the general war. He fears that the friendly Indians of these four tribes will suffer with the guilty in the measures of punishment that may be adopted by the military authorities, though the Bureau has taken such precaution as it could to protect the innocent. If the hostile savages will not cease their war and outrages they should be punished with severity, and their claims upon the Government should be declared forfeited by Congress. The Commissioner alludes to the difficulties in Arizona and New Mexico, and says that they will continue until the Indians are put and kept upon reservations. He congratulates himself upon the close of the Indian troubles in Idaho and Dakotah. Alluding to the labors of the Indian Peace Commission, of which General Sherman was the head, the Commissioner has no doubt that they will yield widely beneficent results. Mr. Taylor next details the work of the year in making and ratifying treaties with a large number of tribes, and shows that most of them have been carried into full effect.

Claims to the amount of about $400,000 have been presented for depredations committed by Indians in the war of 1863, and he recommends the appointment of a commission for their settlement. He also recommends legislation to protect the people of Texas, who may suffer by Indian raids from Mexico. The Choctaws and Chickasaws have decided to withhold the rights of citizenship from the negroes residing among them, as they were allowed to do by treaty, and it becomes the duty of the Government to remove such negroes as desire to leave. Therefore he asks Congress to take action in the premises. He renews and strongly urges his recommendations for a change in the laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians, and closes by hoping for such legislation as will at a proper time bring the Indians of Alaska within the supervision of the Government.

CEMETERIES.

Brigadier General M. C. Meigs has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of War. One of the most interesting sections of the report relates to the national cemeteries. Attention has been paid to gathering and identifying the remains of soldiers. The number of national cemeteries is 72, and reports have also been received from 320 local, post, or private grounds. The total number of graves is 316,233, of which the occupants of 145,764 have been satisfactorily identified. The amounts expended for sites, care, transportation, and all purposes connected with the work to June 30, 1868, was $2,600,000. The estimated expense of the next year is $500,000. While the amount expended seems large, it must be remembered that on account of the numbers who died at the hospitals and camps at the North the work has really extended over nearly the whole settled territory of the United States. The Quartermaster-General recommends the employment of disabled soldiers for superintendents and other service about these grounds. He thinks that the States should not be applied to for monuments, but that the Government should consider the whole care a sacred trust. Fifteen rolls of honor have been published, five are in the hands of the printer, and six more will complete the number. They contain a list of graves of nearly 200,000 soldiers, with the record of the place where the remains were found, and a list of nearly 100,000 graves, which are as yet unknown, but which existing records may identify. Careful records of everything found with each body, and of all that could serve to help to identify, have been preserved. The wooden headboards are fast decaying; stone the Quartermaster-General regards as too costly, and he recommends hollow rectangular blocks of galvanized iron, filled with earth or cement. The Quartermaster-General thinks that the attention of Congress should be called to the operation of the law of March 30, 1868, by which the decision of accounting officers of the Treasury Department is made final and binding over the heads of departments. He says that under it pay for many contracts has been allowed which were made without the authority of the department, and even against positive orders. The report closes with remarks upon the great evil of furnishing Indians with improved arms, and recommends that no arms be supplied to any Indian not a citizen. Arrows will do for the chase. Indians, the General says, should be governed by police measures, not by treaties.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Brevet Brigadier-General Michler's report is of special interest to the inhabitants of the District of Columbia. Of the President's house the General says:—

Several very important renovations and repairs were attended to during the year, and the main buildings and stables are now in very good order. A few rooms still require to be painted and papered, and some of the furniture and carpeting to be renewed. The exterior walls and colonnades also require to be painted. The conservatory has been almost entirely rebuilt, and plants are being purchased to replace those destroyed by fire. The small appropriation for this building is entirely inadequate to keep it in as complete order as it should be, and to preserve and supply all the needful appendages to a mansion intended for the residence of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. A large appropriation is asked for annual repairs for the next fiscal year, and also one for refurnishing the establishment at the commencement of the next Presidential term. As this city has become the permanent seat of the Government, where millions have been expended upon the public buildings and the improvement and ornamentation of the grounds, it would seem proper that each State should build and furnish suitable houses for its Senators and Representatives. The necessary appropriations could easily be made, and would prove not to be bad investments. Those benefited would be made more comfortable, and be able to receive and entertain their constituents and friends. The city would be improved by the addition of highly embellished houses, and more apparent stability would be given to the capital. Foreign nations would be induced to emulate the example, as it would then appear that each State individually had some permanent and active interest and influence over the municipal affairs of the city.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Sheridan to Take the Field—A Fight with the Savages at Big Coon Creek.

Advices from Fort Hayes, Kansas, to Nov. 14, give the following information:—

This post has been unusually lively to-day, and everything bears the appearance of war in earnest. To-morrow being the day fixed by General Sheridan for his departure to the front, south of the Arkansas, to take command in person of the operations of his columns against the hostile savages, Company C, 10th United States Cavalry, the scouts, orderlies, Indians, baggage, headquarters, trains, and extra horses were sent ahead, giving them one day's start of the General and his staff, who will leave to-morrow (Sunday), overtaking the train at the North Fork of the Pawnee, about forty-eight miles on the way.

Lieutenant William J. Volkmar, of the 5th United States Cavalry, having returned here from Fort Dodge, reports an encounter with Indians on Big Coon creek. On November 2, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Benteen, Captain of the 7th United States Cavalry, and Lieutenant W. J. Volkmar, of the 5th United States Cavalry, received orders to proceed with a detachment of recruits and a large number of fresh horse to the 7th Cavalry in the field. Lieutenant Chancellor Martin, of the 3d United States Infantry, and wife were also present, taking this means of reaching Fort Dodge, to which post Lieutenant Martin had been ordered. A large train of wagons were also under escort. The first day after leaving Fort Harker, a party of fifty hostile savages were encountered by the rear guard of the column, which had been ordered back four or five miles to pick up several stray horses. The Indians fled, making a detour of the column. No more was seen of the savages until the afternoon of the 6th inst. It was nearly sunset when, as the column was about to go into camp, near Big Coon creek, the advance guard of ten men, under Sergeant Ryan, struck a party of fifty or sixty savages lying in a ravine under cover, apparently awaiting an opportunity to make a dash upon the column. As soon as the Sergeant discovered the savages he dismounted the guard and gave them a volley. At the same time Lieutenant Volkmar hastily formed the train in double column, with the led animals in the centre, between the lines of wagons. The ambulance containing Mrs. Martin was likewise placed between the wagons, Lieutenant Martin joining the skirmishers with his rifles. As soon as the attack commenced Colonel Benteen, with twenty mounted men, started in pursuit of the Indians, who were circling around the train, after the usual mode of Indian warfare, the object of the savages evidently being to occasion a stampede of the animals. While this diversion was being made by Colonel Benteen, Lieutenant Volkmar, who had posted a line of skirmishers on the flanks of the column, moved forward to the site selected for the camp. During the engagement Mrs. Martin conducted herself in a manner worthy of the profession of her husband, sitting smilingly in the ambulance, a pistol in each hand, ready for any emergency. Night coming on Colonel Benteen discontinued the pursuit, and although the Indians hovered about the encampment during the night they were afraid to make an attack, as every precaution had been taken to prevent a surprise. The next morning the column resumed its march, the Indians still being in sight, but keeping at a distance. Without further event the train reached Fort Dodge in safety on the same day, Saturday afternoon.

Americans Abroad.

Smith, Randolph & Co. furnish us with the following list of Americans registered at the banking house of Messrs. J. W. Tucker & Co., Paris, for the week ending November 5:—

New York—Edward Leavitt and lady, J. M. Mattison and lady, Miss Mattison, J. J. Merritt, H. H. Cohen, Miss Juliet Cohen, Miss Victoria Cohen, Ed. J. Walker, Miss A. Walker, John Dickinson, Miss Mary L. Dickinson, Miss Addie A. Dickinson, Edward T. Dickinson and family, Dr. E. Potts and lady, H. C. Fahnestock, Samuel B. Hard, J. A. Hamilton, D. E. Mellis, Mrs. E. Mott, Miss Josephine Mott, H. M. Ruggles, W. H. Gregory, Judson Jarvis, G. A. Morse and lady, S. J. Bacon and lady, S. B. Hard and lady, James M. Kean.

Philadelphia—D. C. Wharton Smith and lady, Miss Troutman, Andrew Wheeler and lady, Thomas W. Davis and lady, Henry W. Overman, H. W. Davis, Thomas Davis and lady, Mr. Poultney and lady.

Baltimore—Mrs. Handy, Miss Elizabeth D Lobedell.

Boston—Mrs. M. G. Bigelow, Miss C. W. Bigelow, Miss M. G. Bigelow, Boston; W. B. Kuhn, Boston; T. H. Schaffer, Springfield; Miss Lillie Merriam, George S. Merriam, Springfield; Henry Hale and lady, St. Paul; Dr. James B. Gould, Boston; T. H. Whetmore, Connecticut; Professor N. Morrison, Olivet, Mich.; Mrs. E. Miller, Quincy, Mass. C. E. Miller, Quincy; James W. Wise, Nevada; Lieutenant W. Metcalfe, U. S. A.; J. A. Jackson, Florence, Italy.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Nov. 20.—The Flour Market continues steady, and there is quite a good demand from the home consumers, who purchased 1500 barrels at $5·50@6·50 for superfine; $6·75@7 for extras; $7·25@8 for spring wheat extra family; $8·50@10·75 for winter wheat do. do.; and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $7·50@8 ₱ barrel. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is a good inquiry for prime Wheat at full prices, but other descriptions are neglected. Sales of red at $2@2·10, and amber at $2·15@2·18. Indiana and Southern Rye is unchanged. Sales of 500 bushels Pennsylvania at $1·50. Corn is stronger, at the advance noted yesterday. Sales of old yellow at $1·20; 500 bushels very dry new do. at $1·05; and Western mixed at $1·18@1·20. Oats are in moderate request, with sales of 2000 bushels heavy Western at 68@71c., and light do. at 60@65c.

Bark is selling at $42·50 ₱ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Cloverseed is scarce and firm. Sales at $6·50@7 ₱ 64 pounds. Timothy is nominal at $2·65@2·75. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·60@2·65.

Whisky is steady, with sales of 50 barrels, tax paid, at $1·08 per gallon.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—Flour for export, $4·75@5·5. Wheat easier; shipping $1·75@1·80. Legal-tenders, 73¾.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Stocks unsettled. Chicago and Rock Island, 106¾; Reading, 98¾; Canton Co., 47; Erie, 45¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 99¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108⅝; Michigan Central, 116½; Michigan Southern, 84¾; New York Central, 124½; Illinois Central, 141½; Cumberland preferred, 39½; Virginia 6s, 55½; Missouri 6s, 90; Hudson River, 124¼; 5-20s, 1862, 110½; do. 1864, 107¾; do. 1865, 107¾; do., new, 110½@110⅝; 10-40s, 105; Gold, 134½; Money, 6 per cent.; Exchange, 109¾.

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD—First Mortgage Bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, now nearly completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow.

A portion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi-annual gold coupons attached payable in January and July.

Information, etc., to be had of

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.,
No. 40 South Third street.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Advices from the Capital—The Military Department of the Missouri—Annual Report of Gen. Sherman.

Affairs in Cuba—Progress of the Revolution.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Sherman's Annual Report—Affairs in the Military Division of the Missouri.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The following report was just received at the War Department from Lieutenant-General Sherman:—

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 1, 1868.—Brevet Major-General E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.—General: The Military Division of the Missouri is still composed of the Departments of Missouri, Platte and Dakota, embracing substantially the country west of the Mississippi river to the Rocky Mountains, including New Mexico, Utah, and Montana. These departments are commanded by Generals Sheridan, Augur, and Terry, whose annual reports are transmitted herewith, and to them I refer you for more detailed statements of the progress made, and of the events of the past year. You will observe that whilst the country generally has been at peace, the people on the Plains and the troops of my command have been constantly at war, enduring all its dangers and hardships, with none of its honors or rewards. In former reports I endeavored to describe the reasons and causes which made a state of war, the normal condition of affairs on the Plains, and have since studied to find some lasting remedy, but thus far without success. Our people continue as heretofore to settle on the exposed points of the frontier, to travel without the precaution which a well-known danger would suggest, and to run after every wild report of the discovery of gold or other precious metals, thus coming into daily contact and necessary conflict with discontented and hostile Indians. The co-ordinate departments of our Government likewise continue to extend the surveys of public lands westward, and grant patents to occupants to locate and build railroads, and to establish mail routes, with the necessary stations and relays of horses, as though that region of country were in profound peace and all danger to occupation and transit had passed away. Over all these matters the military authorities have no control, yet their public nature implies public protection, and we are daily and hourly called on for guards and escorts, and are left in the breach to catch all the kicks and cuffs of a war of races, without the privilege of advising or being consulted beforehand. The reports of Generals Sheridan, Augur, and Terry contain abundant evidence on these points, and I refer to them here merely to demonstrate the fact that, as long as those things continue from necessity and public policy, we cannot reduce our military forces on the frontier, and should not even allow their strength to fall away by the rapid causes of death, discharge, and desertion, but should keep the ranks continually replenished with fresh recruits. At the time of my last annual report, dated October 1, 1867, I was a member of the Peace Committee, on which the Congress of the United States had devolved the whole Indian question for a practical and, if possible, a peaceable solution. At the same time, by an Executive order, it was made my military duty to subordinate all the acts of all the troops subject to my command to whatever plan of action the commission might adopt.

[Continued in our next edition.]

FROM CUBA.

The Provisional President—Orders for a Conscription—Puerto Principe Fallen.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Nov. 18, via Key West, Nov. 20.—From revolutionary sources we learn that Colonel Cespedes is acting as Provisional President, in the absence of Colonel Aguilera. He has issued a decree ordering all citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty to be enrolled for active service, under penalty, in case of failure, that they declared enemies. All native male persons between the ages of forty and sixty must do "home guard" duty.

Lieutenant-General Marcano commands the Eastern Department, Aguero the Central, the other chiefs being Marmol, Sanesteban, Berdomo, and Peralta.

The latest news by telegram, received last night from Puerto Principe, announces that the Government troops who were besieged with the Governor in a convent had surrendered to the insurgents.

At Jilara the insurgents whipped the troops.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 20—A. M.—Consols, 94¼ for both money and account; United States Five-twenties, 74½. Illinois Central, 96. Erie R. R. easier at 29½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20—A. M.—Cotton is firm. Sales of to-day estimated at 12,000 bales. Sales of the week, 42,000 bales; for export, 8000 bales; for speculation, 3000 bales. The stock on hand is 380,000 bales, including 40,000 bales of American.

LONDON, Nov. 20—A. M.—Sugar on the spot firm.

PARIS, Nov. 20—A. M.—The decrease of bullion in the Bank of France is 11,000,000 francs since last week.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20—P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are steady.

Breadstuffs are quiet. Corn dull. Peas easier, but not quotably lower.

LONDON, Nov. 20—P. M.—Consols and U. S. bonds were unchanged. Erie R. R., 29¼; Great Western, 39½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20—P. M.—Cotton is firm and unchanged. The stock afloat is 312,000 bales, including 69,000 bales of American.

Lard is quoted at 65s. 9d.; fine rosin, 17s.

HAVRE, Nov. 20—P. M.—Cotton is quoted at 122 francs afloat.

Official Vote of Georgia.

ATLANTA, Nov. 20.—Complete official returns from this State give the total vote for President at 159,000. Seymour's majority is 45,263.

—Hon. E. B. Washburne, "father of the House," is in his ninth Congressional term.

—Eugénie's chief maid of honor, the Countess Verguell Casenac, is fat, stupid, and forty-five.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Marine Disaster—Earthquakes in the Interior of the State.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—The ship Hellespont, Captain Soule, from Melbourne, Australia, was wrecked this morning about thirty miles south of this port. Seven of the crew were saved, and eleven are missing, including the captain and mate. The vessel immediately went to pieces and will prove a total loss.

A heavy shock of earthquake was felt at Millerton, Trene county, California, November 5. The wall of the court house was badly cracked, and the waters of San Joaquin river were disturbed. A slight shock was also experienced at Austin, Nevada, November 17.

The rainy season has commenced.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Nov. 20, 1868.

There is no material change to report in the Money Market. Call loans are made on Government collateral at 6@7 per cent. Commercial paper is in moderate supply, and the demand is limited. First-class bills can be placed at 8@10 per cent. per annum. The banks are discounting about all they can for their dealers, but can do nothing outside, and not always as much as their customers want.

There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Government securities were a fraction higher. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 103, and old do. at 101.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 49⅜@49½, an advance of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53½, no change; Minehill at 58; and Little Schuylkill at 45½, no change.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 35 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 16 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 21 for Spruce and Pine, and 10¼ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 240 was bid for North America; 158 for Philadelphia; 100 for Southwark; 56 for Penn Township; and 41 for Consolidation.

Canal shares were dull. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 10½ for preferred do.; 28 for Lehigh Navigation; 30 for Morris Canal; and 30 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 5-20s '64.cp...ls.c.	107¾	200 sh Read R.......b3..	49⅝
$1000 C&A m 6s, '89 ls..	93	100 do.s5wn&i..	49½
$1000 Pa cp 5s	95	2 do..........trf..	49¾
$1500 N Jer 6s	89	100 do.........b10..	49⅝
73 sh Penna R........	53½	200 do........ls.c.	49⅝
3 do...........c.	53½	100 do............c.	49½
86 sh Minehill...........	58	200 do.........s.6.	49½
100 sh Read...........c.	49⅝	100 do....s30wn..	49½
100 do. b5wn&i..	49½	100 do.........b10..	49⅝
100 do...........c.	49·44	100 do....s 0wn..	49½
300 do...........ls..	49½	100 do.........b40..	49⅝
100 do...........c.	49½	100 do....s30wn..	49⅝
80 do...........s5.	49½	200 do........ls.c.	49⅝
200 do.........b30..	49⅝	100 do.........b10..	49⅝
200 do......ls.b10..	49⅝	100 do............c.	49⅝
100 do............c.	49⅝	100 do..............	49⅝

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·15 A. M.	134¼	11·15 A. M.	134¼
10·50 "	134⅜	12·00 M	134⅜
10·55 "	134¼	12·20 P. M.	134½
10·56 "	134⅜		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114½@114¾; old 5-20s, do., 110@110¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 107@107¼; do., 1865, 107⅜@107⅝; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110@110¼; do., 1867, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1868, 110⅜@110⅝; 10-40s, 105@105¼. Gold, 134¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114½; do. 1862, 109⅞@110⅛; do., 1864, 107@107½; do., 1865, 107¼@107½; do., 1865, new, 109⅝@110⅛; do., 1867, new, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1868, 110¼@110½; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104⅞@105¼. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 134¼@134½. Silver, 131@133.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114¼@114½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110@110¼; do., 1864, 107@107¼; do., 1865, 107¼@107½; do. July, 1865, 109⅞@110⅛; do July, 1867, 110⅛@110⅜; 1868, 110⅛@110⅜; 10-40s, 104⅞@105. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 134⅜@134⅝.

—San Francisco is assessed at $100,000,000.

—Utah has discovered a silk-spinning spider.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........NOVEMBER 20.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............47|11 A. M..............52|2 P. M..............54

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Br. ship John Barbour, Chapman, Antwerp, Merchant & Co.
Br. brig Mary A. Nelson, Nelson, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Chas. C. Van Horn.
Brig H. C. Brooks, Davis, Fall River, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Izetta, Coombs, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr C. H. Moller, Brown, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr Ellie Amsden, Smith, Boston, do.
Schr F. B. Colton, Robinson, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Four Sisters, Sheerer, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Annie V. Burgen, Thompson, Providence, do.
Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Bell, Howes, Plymouth, do.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Little, Boston, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 34, Burk, Norwalk, do.
Schr M. B. Westcott, Gandy, New York, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 35, Weeks, New Haven, Davis, Fales & Co.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, Greenport, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Anna Myrick, Stevens, Pawtucket, do.
Schr Amelia, Beebe, Newport, do.
Schr Planter, Alpin, Salem, do.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, Charlestown, do.
Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, Providence, do.
Schr J. Porter, Porter, Fall River, do.
Schr A. Heaton, Phinney, Providence, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr Lewis Chester, Gookin, Salem, do.
Schr R. & S. Corson, Corson, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Alex. Young, Young, Boston.
Schr Sallie S. Godfrey, Godfrey, Boston.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. barque George H. Jenkins, Durkee, from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig C. V. Williams, Steelman, from Boston.
Brig H. C. Brooks, Davis, from Fall River.
Schr Wm. Tice, Tice, 5 days from Pungo river, N. C., with lumber to S. Bolton & Co.
Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, from Salem.
Schr Reading RR. No. 34, Burk, from Norwalk.
Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, from Boston.
Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, from Boston.
Schr Alex. Young, Young, from Boston.
Schr Annie V. Burgen, Thompson, from Boston.
Schr E. Amsden, Smith, from Boston.
Schr R. & S. Corson, Corson, from Boston.
Schr Four Sisters, Sheerer, from Boston.
Schr Sallie S. Godfrey, Godfrey, from Boston.
Schr F. B. Colton, Robinson, from Boston.
Schr Lewis Chester, Gookin, from Boston.
Schr Reading RR. No. 35, Weeks, from New Haven.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, from Danversport.
Schr A. Heaton, Phinney, from Wilmington.
Schr Bell, Howes, from Plymouth.
Schr Adolph Hugel, Robinson, from Salisbury.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Niobe, hence, at San Francisco yesterday.

Schr Maryland, Greene, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 16th inst.

Schr Annie Lewis, Jayne, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 15th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Arrived, steamship England, from Glasgow.

Also arrived, steamship Mississippi, from Rio Janeiro.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.—Arrived, steamship Oregonian, from Panama; ships Laurens, from New York; Niobe, from Philadelphia; Castle Kinnelworth, from Liverpool; Hochusnan, from Bombay. Cleared, ships Oracle, for Cork, with 35,000 sacks of wheat; Flying Eagle, for Cork, with 25,000 sacks of wheat; Sea Serpent, for Hong Kong, with 5000 barrels flour and 5000 sacks of wheat.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 20.—The steamship Palmyra arrived here from New York on Wednesday last.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Policy of the New Administration.

From the Washington National Intelligencer.

Two weeks have elapsed since the election, and already the excited discussions which characterized the canvass, both in the press and on the hustings, are hushed, and the whole country is speculating over what is to be the future course and policy of "the coming man," in his conduct of the civil affairs of the Republic.

This is a subject of deep and solemn interest to the people of this country. To find out and safely conjecture that course and policy by the lights of his past life and actions is by no means an easy undertaking. The talents, experience, and knowledge necessary in the conduct of varied concerns of a great Government like that of the United States are so entirely different from those required in the management of a single and distinct branch of the public service, that we can form no adequate conjecture of what the success of General Grant is likely to be.

We wish to do the President elect justice, and we mean to give him an earnest and generous support in all measures which he may project for the restoration of peace to our distracted country; the restoration of the rule and reign of the Constitution in this land; the lifting off the burdens of taxation from the labor of the people; the introduction of economy and honesty into the administration of every branch of the public service; the relief of the financial difficulties which now afflict the Government and the people alike; the payment of the public debt in as honest and speedy a manner as possible, with justice to all classes alike, exclusive privileges to none; the remanding of the State governments of the Southern States to the control and management of their own people, and the States of the Union to as perfect an equality in every respect as they enjoyed before the breaking out of the unfortunate hostilities which have so sorely afflicted the whole country. If he will turn his energies in this direction, and realize the sublime fact that "peace has its triumphs as well as war," and that he is the President of the whole people, and not of a party, he may make himself a name and renown which may yet give him a claim to stand on the same pinnacle of fame with Washington and Jackson, as he is about to take his seat in the same chair which they occupied at two important epochs in our history, when difficulties no less formidable than those which now encompass him threatened the cause of liberty and constitutional right in this land. Distinguished as he is now, when reflected in the gleam of his sword, he must seek to be great by protecting the constitutional liberties of the country in the Cabinet. As great as the military glory of Washington and Jackson was, the civic renown which encircles their memory and history is far more resplendent. They never forgot the sublime injunction which was imposed upon them by their oaths, to reverence and protect the Constitution as the anchor of all the hopes of their country. They had a party to obey, but never forgot that they had a country to serve. Thus thought and thus acted the heroes of the first and second War of Independence.

With General Grant himself is then the issue. He now holds his own destiny and the destinies of his country in his own hands. Without the civic experience of either Washington or Jackson, he may yet emulate their renown, and may make their lives and conduct models for his own. Their teachings, with those of all the great sages and statesmen who have rendered the administration of our Government illustrious, are before him. Aided by that common sense with which God has endowed him, and his knowledge of men acquired in his intercourse with them, he ought to be able to call to his counsels the best men in his party. If he will do this he will start fairly, and win the confidence of his countrymen in advance. He will need the conservative men of his party. He has said, "Let us have peace," and thousands upon thousands of his countrymen took him at his word, and voted for him; because they believed that he meant the *peace* which an observance of the Constitution and the law brings, and not the turmoil, disorder, and bloodshed which force, the bayonet, and the bullet produce. If he seeks to be great, as he is now distinguished, he must put his foot down upon vindictiveness and revenge, and come back to the feelings of honesty and fairness which burst from his own heart when he met General Lee and the remnant of his gallant army at Appomattox Court House, and when he made his report to President Johnson of the condition of the South and the bearing and temper of its people towards the Government. With all of his reticence, all of his apparent coldness of nature, here was a gleam of relief to it—generosity in the hour of triumph. It awoke a response in the heart of the country, and excited the alarm and fear of the Jacobins in the Capitol. Now another and greater hour of triumph is here. Can he be as magnanimous now as he was generous then? We shall see.

An Appeal to America.

From the N. Y. Times.

A number of European radical Democratic-Republicans—including representatives from France, Spain, Italy, Poland, England, Germany, Slavonia, Switzerland, and Belgium—have issued an address to the "People and Congress of the United States of America."

Over its head is the device, *Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.*

It opens by glorifying the American republic, which has "issued victorious from a colossal struggle for liberty."

By tortuous steps it advances toward a point, which we may as well signalize at once, by saying that it is a cry for American intervention in behalf of liberty in Europe, and more immediately in behalf of republicanism in Spain.

It argues that, after freeing the blacks of America, we have still the duty of freeing the whites of Europe—that the European slave, though called a subject or proletarian, is none the less a slave, and that

> "The masters of the whites are not better masters for being Kings and Popes; and the great principle of the equality of races of mankind, which stirred the North against the South, one-half of the Republic against the other, for the negroes, should now stir the whole republic—the really United States of America—against the slave masters of Europe, in favor of the crushed or insurgent peoples who admire and envy you, and can only be saved by copying you. Yes, your duty is to assert your principles wherever you can, and consequently in Spain, whose people have just shaken off the yoke. You have already recognized the revolution, but this is not enough. You should help this people to maintain it, to reach the object they have declared for themselves—the republic."

But what can we do for European freedom and Spanish republicanism? Are we to fight for them, and who, when, and how are we to fight?

These are matters which the radical Democratic-Republicans approach cautiously. At first it might be thought a very simple matter. Say they:—

> "There will be merely a vote, a simple resolution—at the most the taking an attitude. The least declaration of will, followed by a vessel upon the coast of Spain, and your duty is fulfilled; no more will be spoken of a monarchy for Spain. Assist the Spanish republic, and Europe will be republican without firing a shot."

We would certainly be unworthy the title of republicans and the name of men if we refused a vote and a vessel to free Europe from the crowned tyrants and armed despotisms that have for ages crushed out its liberties, ground out its life, and trampled down its people. Congress shall take the vote, Farragut will command the ship, and—Man will be enfranchised!

But hold! Suppose a cloud should arise in yon clear heavens, and a storm burst forth threatening to shake the world, what then? Why then, thus shall it be:—

> "Should there be a struggle, as there is cause to fear, you will not fail to send a fleet to protect your citizens. Very well; in this mission of defense include the republicans! All republicans are your citizens."

Ay, indeed! Here we have battle in earnest, war with a vengeance, and a world in arms! It begins with a "snow-flake" vote, and ends with a planetary cataclysm!

It is feared, say the radical Democratic-Republican delegates, who represent "all nations assembled in public meetings," that France, Prussia, and their allies may take a part in the Spanish imbroglio. It is feared that the tyrants may combine; and it is, in that event, to take issue with them that we are called upon in the name of liberty. This is the appeal.

We have had many appeals of this kind before from the Radical Liberals of Europe. They always touch our feelings and sympathies. We have heard them in the matchless eloquence of Kossuth. We have felt them in the strong language of Garibaldi. We have read them in the passionate rhetoric of Mazzini. They come from earnest men, and from the depths of their souls. We cannot hear them without a response of the heart. We cannot refuse them without grief at its necessity.

But that which is impracticable and impossible—that which would be ruinous in the very attempt—that which would bring defeat as its first result, and dismay as its inevitable consequence—that whose assured effect would be the damage of the cause it was started to serve—might as well, first as last, be understood as sure of refusal.

And yet we know that upon the American Republic is imposed a mission for freedom and republicanism throughout the world not to be shirked. It is our mission to hold up before the nations the high attractions of democracy, the greatness of a free people, the supremacy of man. It is our mission to develop from the democratic idea a better government, a purer society, wiser and juster laws, and a higher type of national character, than have ever been possible under a system of repression and despotism—under kings and aristocracies, and great armies and ecclesiastical establishments—under Machiavellianism and intrigue or Cæsarism and force. When our developed power and character shall be unfolded to the world—when we are able to display the result of institutions hardly yet complete in their formation, every despotism in Europe will be undermined, and the reign of the people will be established. But were we to go forth in folly and madness, fighting for Spain and Hungary, and Italy and Ireland, and Crete and Cuba, we should quickly find our own power undermined, and the Great Republic consigned to history.

Bombast Run into the Ground.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

The *World*, since it fell under the ban of the Democracy of the country, and is losing subscribers by hundreds every day, is tearing around like mad to try to save itself from total destruction. It has gone into the sensation line, and is running into all sorts of exaggerations to try to attract readers. It publishes a *canard* every day, in the hope to check the rapid fall in its circulation. It is overstating, overacting, and inventing, to a degree unprecedented in the metropolitan press. From the stately dignity which it once assumed, it has dropped down to the performances of a mountebank, and turned the veriest blower that ever soiled white paper with rodomontade. It is in vain to seek the simple, unvarnished truth upon any subject in its columns. Such a recklessness of statement is nowhere else to be found. There is not the slightest reliance to be placed upon anything which appears in its pages. Its boastings are as ridiculous as its assumptions are false. One day it claims credit to itself for the immense Democratic majorities in the metropolitan district; the next for the whole Democratic vote of the country. Miserable pretender! The Democracy has polled an immense vote in spite of the *World*—not in consequence of its existence, or by its aid. We should be hundreds of thousands stronger to-day if Mayor Opdyke had not closed his ears and hardened his heart against that base, whimpering appeal for pecuniary aid made by the vile, crawling, dirt-eating beggar who was then courting a prostitution which he professed to loathe, but so far put on a show of reluctance as to express a preference to be hired to be virtuous rather than be sold to shame. Out upon the false knave!

Where President Grant is Needed.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Now, while the politicians are mustering their clans for the division of the spoils of the late victory, and before the posts of greatest trust and responsibility are allotted, we beg those interested, as every sincere Republican must be, in the success of President Grant's administration, to bear in mind that the three posts of greatest importance, in an economical point of view, are those of Secretary of the Treasury, Chief of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and Collector of the Port of New York. The first needs not so much a popular politician as a sound financier and an able, prompt, honest administrator of affairs. Of 41,000 officers of the Government, upwards of 16,000 are appointed through, and are under the orders of, the Secretary of the Treasury. We do not think it ought to require two officers to collect and pay out the money necessary to pay the other three for the services they perform. But it is true that two-fifths of the officers of the United States are doing only this and nothing more. This shows that our laws for collecting public revenue are less wisely adapted to the end than our rules for transacting private business. Our revenue laws can be so framed and administered that it shall be the interest of tariff and tax-payers to pay honestly and promptly, and it will be mainly the fault of the management of our Treasury Department if this be not done. Congress stands ready to pass any laws which the Treasury Department may show to be adapted to obtain the prompt and economical collection of the revenue. We believe that the worst and most corrupting feature of our import tariff and internal revenue laws is the system of dividing the proceeds of seizures for violations of the tax and tariff laws, and of compromises made on such seizures, among the officers of the Government, as informers. This pernicious and rotten system disgraces both our custom-houses and our internal revenue offices. What is the result? The officers of the Government are not interested in an honest collection of the revenue, for that passes all the money into the Treasury, and they get only their salaries. Their pecuniary interest lies in having, or pretending, as many violations of the revenue laws as possible, for out of those result seizures, suits, compromises, and the division of hundreds of thousands of dollars among the revenue officers, as informers, the Government getting nothing or next to nothing. One of the phases of corruption to which this system gives rise is the seizure of the establishments or goods of innocent persons, in order to share in the profits of a compromise. In one instance, in this city, a collector was removed, partly because he would not make a seizure of a distillery which he believed was paying its tax honestly. His successor seized it, and for the next year the entire district did not pay as much revenue to the Government in one year as that one distillery had paid per month during the year preceding. But where the revenue stopped, the plunder of the revenue officers and informers began, and they gorged themselves on the ruined establishment like vultures on a carcass, until its owner, first supposing himself driven in self-defense to manufacture without paying the tax, and then convicted of so doing, was ruined, and his fortune divided among the revenue officers as informers. The value to the collectors of this feature of the Internal Revenue law may be judged from the sworn statement of Sheridan Shook, during the impeachment trial, that the object for which the $30,000 was raised was not to buy the President's acquittal, but to buy an amendment in the Internal Revenue law, which would secure to him as Collector a little larger share in the informers' fees in a particular class of cases. So in our Custom House, in the very act which an innocent public is asked to believe is intended as the enforcement of the law by the seizure of the importations of some merchant who is alleged to have violated it, a closer investigation reveals only a conspiracy on the part of the revenue officers to stop at once the business of the merchant and the revenue of the Government, by making a seizure with the intent that it shall result in a compromise and the division of a great part of the value of the goods seized among the revenue officers as informers. Fortunate, indeed, is the merchant if behind the cupidity of the custom officers there is not the deeper motive of a bribe from some rival merchant willing to pay for and promote the seizure of his competitor's goods. Very often those merchants and manufacturers who are most villainous in evading payment of the revenue are most successful in escaping seizures, because the revenue officers are in their pay. On the other hand, men who have had no design to evade the revenue, and who, therefore, have not bribed the revenue officers, are subjected to seizures. Sooner than endure the expense and risks of a litigation, they either compromise or buy their way through. In either case the officers divide the plunder, while the Government gets next to nothing. To such a system has this corruption grown, and so accustomed are our merchants to buying and bribing their way through when seizures are made, that a new profession of harpies, or Custom House and revenue "shysters," has grown up, who extort large sums from those whose goods have been seized, under pretense that they have to divide the sums so extorted among high officers of the Treasury.

There is evidently in our Internal Revenue and Customs Departments ample field for President Grant to distinguish his administration by conquests over corruption and iniquity even more difficult and therefore more glorious than his victory over the armed hosts of the Rebellion. When he led our troops into the conflict the common enemy had no solvent which at once took the stiffness out of their backs, the strength from their knees, and the instincts of manhood from their hearts. But as he brings his army of office-holders into the field, under a system of revenue laws which makes it the interest of those office-holders to effect as little collection of the tax and as many violations of the law as possible, he will find that four-fifths of them will accept the bribe, and deserve removal within the first year. We need, therefore, first, an entire revision of our revenue system, the payment of each man by percentages on the amount collected and salaries, and an abolition of the power to compromise suits and seizures, and, above all, an abolition of all informers' fees.

Then let us have an honest, energetic, driving, executive Secretary of the Treasury, a thorough and competent chief for the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and an able, honest Collector for the port of New York, who will not try to make $60,000 a year out of informers' fees, but will discharge every Custom House clerk that makes a dollar outside of his salary, or has any other business than his clerkship. We believe such reforms would save the Government $100,000,000 of revenue, our men of business from $200,000,000 more of plunder to which they are now exposed, and the public conscience from very much temptation and villainy. President Grant's influence should first be felt in our Treasury, Revenue, and Customs Departments. The incumbents in these departments will do well to set their houses in order. Strangers are coming, and coming to stay.

Representation and Non-Representation.

From the N. Y. World.

The *Tribune* is disingenuous in saying that while the *World* protests against the monopolizing by the radical majority in Massachusetts of the entire Congressional delegation, it does not object to the almost entire exclusion of the radical party in this city from representation, State and Congressional. But the *World* does object, and, to show that it did and does rise to the broad level of a general principle, reproduces the closing sentence of that very article which provokes the inaccuracy of the *Tribune*. "Massachusetts," said that closing sentence, "must be reconstructed in this matter, and with her the false principle that feeds her monopoly as it does others." Here is a declaration by the *World* against the present fallacious system of representation, to give it that name, and not merely against the unfairness perpetrated under it in the special case of Massachusetts. That case was taken as one very prominently presenting the evil complained of, but the application was general.

To continue that application, we will recapitulate by saying that representation is simply re-presentation, and that where the political composition of a community is not correctly bodied forth in the assemblies purporting to represent such community, those bodies are not re-presentative but mis-presentative. The principle on which we go is that each voice shall have its share in the chorus, and not that the singing be all tenor or all bass. To illustrate this we will take the figures in the case of three States that have furnished full official returns. Obviously the correct way to fix the representation of those communities is to apportion the representatives in the ratio of opposing voters. Thus, if there be a community entitled to twenty representatives and the total vote be 100,000, whereof 120,000 are, so to speak, A votes and 80,000 B votes, then there should be 12 A representatives and 8 B representatives, and not, as is now generally the case, the whole 20 given to the A's, to the utter political throttling and deprivation of representation of the B's. To come to the actual cases, we find the votes and representation of three States, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island, standing thus:—

States.	*Seymour.*	*Grant.*	*Representatives.* *Dem.*	*Rep.*
Massachusetts..	56,959	127,812	0	10
Pennsylvania..	313,382	342,280	8	16
Rhode Island...	6,548	12,993	0	2
Total			8	28

Now, if we take the total vote in these States to get the ratio of voters entitled to a Representative, we will find that representation would stand thus:—

States.	*Voters.*	*Ratio.*	*Representatives.* *Dem.*	*Rep.*
Massachusetts.	184,571	18,457	3	7
Pennsylvania...	655,662	27,319	11	13
Rhode Island....	19,511	9,770	0	2
Total			14	22

Here it will be seen that, counting the larger fraction as entitled to the representative, Rhode Island remains unaltered; but in the other States a just proportion of representatives to voters is kept up. Furthermore, the figures show yet another inequality than the one we are discussing, to wit, that a voter in Rhode Island is very nearly three times as potent in the election of representatives as one in Pennsylvania, and nearly twice as potent as one in Massachusetts, while the Massachusetts voter is fifty per cent. more potent than the Pennsylvanian. Not to pursue this particular view, which serves to show how little right these New England States have to their present share of the House, we have only to repeat that the non-representation of large bodies of voters, by reason of an originally vicious system still further aggravated by partisan administration, is an evil that must be abated and will be abated on a correct comprehension of its magnitude. To the formation of such a comprehension the *World* will not cease to direct its efforts.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market, and it is sold at the low rate of $5 per gallon, or $1·25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 8 2m§ PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT
RURAL CEMETERY,
MOUNT MORIAH,

embracing an area of one hundred and fifty-five acres, and comprising every variety of scenery, is by far the largest and most beautiful of all the cemeteries near Philadelphia.

As the tide of improvement tends northward,
MOUNT MORIAH,
by geographical position, is
FOREVER SAFE FROM INTRUSION OR DISTURBANCE BY OPENING OF STREETS,
and will never be hedged in and surrounded by houses, factories, or other improvements, the inevitable fate of other cemeteries northward or centrally situated.

At a convenient distance from the city, readily accessible by an excellent road and by the street cars of the Darby Passenger Railway, Mount Moriah, by its undisturbed quiet, fulfils the solemn purpose of its dedication as a last resting-place of the dead.

No funeral service here is ever interrupted by the shrill whistle of the locomotive, nor the sensibilities of friends or visitors shocked by the rush and rattle of long trains of passing freight or coal cars, as must of necessity be the case in other burial-places, now established or projected, on the immediate line of steam railroads, or through the grounds of which such railroads run. Just now the hues of Autumn tinge with gorgeous colors and infinite variety the foliage of the various groups of fine old forest trees adorning the margin of the stream which meanders through the grounds, and adds so great a charm to the attractions of the place.

Churches of all the principal Protestant denominations have here purchased sections of ground for the use of their congregations, and more than seven thousand families have given this great Rural Cemetery the preference over all others.

Choice lots of any size desired may still be had upon application at the Lodge, at the entrance of the Cemetery, or at the Branch Office, Penn Mutual Insurance Building, No. 921 CHESNUT Street, up stairs, where any information will be given by

10 28 1m GEORGE CONNELL, Secretary.

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. 1868.
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1868 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1868
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1868 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1868
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1868 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. 1868
WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1868 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. 1868
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1868 SEASONED POPLAR. 1868
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1868 CIGAR BOX MAKERS 1868
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1868 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1868
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1868 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1868
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 1§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'
RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL
PRINTING ROOMS
N. E. CORNER OF
FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS,

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,
Agent
OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF
and
CLARKE'S PATENT ADJUSTIBLE HORSE-SHOE CALKS,
Call and see samples.
Offices—REED Street, below Tenth, and No. 406 LIBRARY Street. 10 28 1m rp*

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
22§] Also, WOOL SACKS.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

$16,000 in Money, valuable Books and Papers perfectly preserved through the fire of July 20, 1868, at Dove's Depot, South Carolina, in one of MARVIN'S SAFES, owned by

DE LORME & DOVE.

50,000 feet of Lumber destroyed in our Planing Mill in Brooklyn, May 15, 1868. All our Money, Papers, and Books, saved in excellent order in a MARVIN'S SAFE Alum and Dry Plaster.

SHEARMAN BROS.

Both of the above were VERY SEVERE TESTS.

A PERFECT SAFE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON SPHERICAL
BURGLAR SAFE
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!

CALL AND SEE THEM, OR SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES, 721 CHESTNUT ST., (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,
And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 8 31 mwf3m

MARQUETTE!
MARQUETTE!

Another letter from the great fire at Marquette, HERRING'S SAFES preserve their contents where Safes of other makers fail!

MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 1868.

Messrs. Herring & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—On the 11th ult., the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your manufacture, was subject to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. It *lay in the ruins fourteen days*, and when taken out, from its appearance (the outside covering being burned through in many places), and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition.

Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours,

WILLKINSON & SMITH.

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAFES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the Patent Franklinite, or "Spiegel Eisen," the best resistant to burglars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.

DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, ladies' jewelry, etc. etc., both plain and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, the Champion Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS; the victor at the WORLD'S FAIR, London; the WORLD'S FAIR, New York; the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, and WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS at the recent International contest in Paris, are made and sold only by the undersigned and our authorized agents.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
9 2wfm3mrp New Orleans.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
85§ No. 434 RACE Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 18t

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS, No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 9wfm

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11§

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES' SHOES.
NEW STORE.
HENRY WIREMAN,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF
LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street,
S. W. Corner Sixth and Buttonwood Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
AND
487 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C.,

Has opened his ELEGANT NEW STORE, No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets; with a large assortment of the FINEST QUALITY OF LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES, of his own manufacture.

Also, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, a large assortment of

Ladies' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,

Made expressly to order by the best and most celebrated manufacturers. 11 7 1mrp

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH Street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

Notice is respectfully given to customers and others desiring CARRIAGES of the
MANUFACTURE
OF
WM. D. ROGERS,
OF CHESNUT STREET,
To place their orders as soon as possible, to insure their completion for the
DRIVING SEASON OF 1869.
CARRIAGES REPAIRED in the most neat and expeditious manner.
CARRIAGES STORED and Insurance effected.
WM. D. ROGERS,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
11 6 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmw6m

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30§

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
2 mwf§ No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The third anniversary of the Church Extension Society was celebrated last evening, in the Green Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Green street, above Tenth, Bishop Simpson presiding. After the transaction of routine business, the following Board of Managers were elected for 1869:—Bishops Morris, D. D., Janes, D. D., Scott, D. D., Simpson, D. D., Baker, D. D., Ames, D. D., Clark, D. D., Thomson, D. D., Kingsley, D. D.; Reverends A. J. Kynett, Joseph Castle, Robert H. Pattison, William Cooper, S. W. Thomas, A. Atwood, G. D. Carrow, D. D., William L. Gray, William McCoombs, Thomas C. Murphy, Joseph Mason, William J. Paxson, Silas H. Payne, J. B. McCullough, J. B. Dobbins, J. Dickinson; T. T. Tasker, Esq., Colston Heiskell, Thomas T. Mason, George W. Hill, L. C. Simons, Charles Spencer, Robert Armstrong, James Long, A. J. Derrickson, J. B. McCreary, William G. Spencer, Joseph Thompson, John Hunter, John W. Hicks, James H. Bryson, Charles Scott, D. H. Bowen, F. Scoffin, M. D., William Barlow, William Matthews, Mr. Phillips, John Shallcross, Elijah Cattell, A. H. De Haven, Benjamin Schofield.

—Last evening, about 6 o'clock, a man was seen to pick up a roll of cloth from the door of Ivins' store, No. 26 S. Ninth street. He was followed to Ninth and Chesnut streets, and there placed in the custody of an officer. He was recognized as Charles Carter. The cloth, valued at $125, was recovered.

—A large meeting of ingrain carpet weavers was held last evening, at the hall, Front and Master streets, for the purpose of conferring in relation to the proposed reduction of wages by the employers. Reports were received from a number of shops, the employes of which were on a strike owing to the reduction, stating that no compromise had been effected with the employers, and expressing a determination not to work at the reduction suggested.

—The Aldermen named below paid the sums annexed to their names to the City Treasurer, as the amount of fines and penalties received by them in October:—John Swift, $20; Francis Hood, $51; C. E. Pancoast, $46; J. R. Massey, $30; William R. Heins, $40; William Neill, $88; Joseph C. Tittermary, $51; Louis Godbou, $43; A. T. Eggleton, $50. Total, $419.

—The work of building a new pier on the Delaware, above Shackamaxon street, has been commenced. It will be 60 feet wide, and extend out into the Delaware 180 feet from the present line.

—The following are the additional estimates of the several departments of the city, other than those printed in The Telegraph on Friday last, the total of which amounted to $2,677,107·31

Markets, Wharves, and City Property	134,429·17
Water	340,416·66
City Solicitor	21,450·00
Lighting the City	504,000·00
Receiver of Taxes	36,600·00
City Treasurer	21,100·00
Highways	593,062·50
Grand total	$4,328,165·64

City Councils.

The regular meetings of City Councils were held yesterday afternoon. The lobby attendance was unusually full. The business done was this:—

Select Branch.—President Stokley was in the Chair.

A voluminous array of communications, petitions, etc., was read and referred. Among them were various petitions or applications from the Board of School Control, asking for increased accommodations in the Twenty-second section; asking for an appropriation of $35,000 for the erection of a new grammar school at the corner of Somerset street and Frankford road, in order to educate the children who now spend their time in the streets. This latter was referred.

A communication from the directors of the Sixth section, protesting against the sale of the Northeast Grammar School building, in the Sixth ward, was read and referred.

A communication of the Highway Department, naming Charles Zell as clerk of that department, was received. The nomination was confirmed.

A petition for the opening of Girard avenue, from Belmont avenue to Lancaster pike, was received and referred.

A resolution to lay water-pipe in Norris street, from Nineteenth to Twentieth, and in Nineteenth street, from Jefferson to Penn streets, was reported and agreed to.

Mr. Bumm moved to proceed to the third reading of the bill creating a loan for the improvement of the Park, the extension of the Water Works, the purchase of League Island, and the building of the new City Ice Boat.

After numerous speeches, Mr. King asked that the bill might be divided, so that he could vote at once for an appropriation for the new City Ice Boat and to pay for League Island.

Mr. Cattell objected in pointed terms, and Mr. King withdrew his position.

Mr. Fox pointedly remarked that if the Democratic members persisted in staving off this inevitable loan, the sums needed must be added to the amount to be raised by taxation; and, instead of $1·50, the rate of taxation upon the hundred dollars next year must be $2.

Mr. Smith declared his inability to see how any one could vote against the loan bill proposed. The faith of the city was pledged for the payment of the purchase money for League Island, and Councils owe it to the city to provide the money.

Dr. Kamerly said that the city is unable to give a title to League Island. There are now in progress proceedings in the Supreme Court contesting the title. Eminent legal opinions have been taken, and they concur in the expression that the parties claiming to own the territory bought from them by the city cannot give a legal title.

Mr. King objected to the bill because it included three subjects of legislation in one ordinance.

Mr. Bumm made an earnest appeal to the Chamber to make the necessary payment to the builders of the new City Ice Boat. The contractors had constructed and launched the hull, and the machinery is now being put in. Thus far, though doing the work without a dollar of profit to themselves, the contractors had not received a single advance from the city treasury.

Mr. Bumm's movement for a division of the question cut off debate.

Mr. Hopkins moved an indefinite postponement, and, in an elaborate speech, admitted that the minority would not now vote for the loan.

The subject was laid over for the present.

The Park Loan bill of $4,000,000 was taken up. It was also postponed.

The subject of the loan of $1,000,000 for the Gas Department was taken up and referred to the Committee on Gas.

The ordinance appropriating $2,000,000 for the compensation of owners of land taken for Fairmount Park was taken up, and then laid on the table.

The bill to render the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph a distinct municipal department was passed finally. The ayes were 15; nays 10.

The extra appropriation for special policemen on last election day was passed.

Mr. Bumm presented a communication from the administrators of the late Jacob T. Alberger, offering the well-known Alberger farm as a site for a house of correction. This was referred to the appropriate committee.

An ordinance authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to construct certain wooden buildings in the Twenty-fourth ward was agreed to.

Mr. Page offered a resolution requesting certain information from the Trustees of the Gas Works. Referred.

A resolution to dispense with the meeting of next Thursday (Thanksgiving day) was agreed to.

Bills from Common Council were then taken up. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—President Marcer filled the chair.

A note asking for a reissue of a lost warrant for $116, due to the Hope Fire Company, was referred.

resolution not to meet next Thursday
sgiving day) was adopted by the Chamber.
lution by Mr. Fareira, inquiring how
he appropriation for a digest of the
of Councils had been expended by
licitor, was agreed to.
nous batch of petitions, mainly for gas and water, most of them private ones, was referred to the various standing committees.

A resolution was offered instructing the City Solicitor to compel by legal process the President of the Germantown and Perkiomen Railroad to comply with certain provisions of the Act of Assembly of March 31, 1866. This was agreed to without dissent.

Mr. Simpson submitted an ordinance (he is an insurance agent) that no more than five barrels of petroleum or benzine shall be stored within two thousand feet of any bridge belonging to the city of Philadelphia, with a penalty of $5 on each and every barrel beyond that number. The ordinance provides for the legal collection of the penalty.

This was referred in due course.

The ordinance repealing a portion of an ordinance regulating the pavements of the city was called up by the President. It was passed. From its provisions that part of the Fifteenth and Twentieth wards lying west of Twenty-fourth street and north of Coates street are exempted.

An ordinance to open Allen, Sloan, Twenty-first, Thirty-seventh, and Forty-first streets was passed. It came from the Committee on Highways, and was reported by Mr. Rea.

The same gentleman reported a resolution directing that Beaver, Meadow, and contiguous streets should be paved. This passed.

An ordinance permitting the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to construct certain needed wooden structures in the Twenty-fourth ward was adopted.

Also an ordinance appropriating $100 to pay for medical services to certain policemen mangled by late election deputies of Sheriff Lyle and other ruffians. Also an appropriation of $100 to Policeman McCarthy, for expenses accruing to him while suffering from a murderous attack by Mr. Lyle's ruffians while on duty on the day of the election in October.

The Chief Engineer was now authorized, by resolution, to issue fire badges to recognized reporters of the public press, to the officers of fire insurance companies, and to the superintendent of the municipal telegraph.

An ordinance authorizing the construction of a three feet sewer in Sansom street, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth, and from Sansom to Walnut, in Thirty-seventh street, was passed.

An ordinance to readjust the boundaries of the Fifteenth ward was presented by Mr. Evans, and referred.

An ordinance authorizing the sale of certain property of the city in Fifth street, above Noble, was passed.

Mr. Hetzell offered a preamble and resolution repealing an ordinance of January, 1868, "to enforce the prompt payment of city warrants," on the ground that it is inoperative, and only tends to retard what its originator expected to facilitate.

Pending the discussion the chamber went into joint convention. They elected Morton McMichael, G. Morrison Coates, and William Anspach Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Democrats made no nominations; Israel Peterson, Peter Fritz, and Paul Field were elected, with the same unanimity, Directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Chamber then adjourned, pending the discussion of Mr. Hetzell's bill.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 134⅞.

—Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Colfax are in Washington.

—Foster and Dion have agreed upon a billiard match.

—Secretary Schofield has returned to Washington from New York.

—Official returns from New Hampshire give Grant a majority of 7153.

—A vigilance committee hung three roughs at Bear River City recently.

—There were eight fires in New York yesterday afternoon within two hours.

—Experimental firing at a new target commenced at Fortress Monroe yesterday.

—The salary of the Bishop of the new Diocese of Long Island has been fixed at $6000.

—Election returns from all but one county in Georgia give a Democratic majority of 46,349.

—The first State Fairs held in Alabama since 1860 commenced in Montgomery on Wednesday.

—Paterson (N. J.) has sent fourteen new locomotives to the Iron Mountain Railroad in Missouri.

—In consequence of successful counterfeiting, fifty dollar greenbacks are to be withdrawn from circulation.

—The National Christian Convention, in session at New York since Tuesday, yesterday adjourned *sine die*.

—In imitation of our own city, the Mayor and a committee of the City Council of Cleveland have visited St. Louis.

—A party of forty-five Pennsylvanians and Marylanders, desirous of purchasing lands in Virginia, arrived at Richmond yesterday.

—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has nearly completed his annual report. He estimates our Indian population, exclusive of Alaska, at 300,000.

—A prize-fight came off yesterday at Narrowsburg, N. Y., between Conklin and Hogan. After twenty-six rounds Conklin was declared victorious.

—A train on the Housatonic Railroad was thrown from the track by a broken rail, near Suffield, on Wednesday. All the passengers injured, but only one seriously.

—Mrs. P. B. Johnson, of St Louis, has commenced suit against the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company for causing the death of her husband. She claims $25,000.

Foreign Affairs.

London, Nov. 19.—The *Times* of this morning states that 376 members of the new House of Commons have been chosen so far, and that the Liberal majority is 118.

According to returns received up to this hour, 457 members of the House of Commons have been elected, of whom 287 are Liberals and 150 Conservatives. Edward Horsman, Liberal, is returned from Strand; John Francis Maguire, Liberal, from Cork city; William Minsell, Liberal, from Limerick county; Sir Stafford Northcote, Conservative, from North Devonshire; John H. Blake, Liberal, from Waterford city. The city of Limerick returns the former members, both Liberals. John Ennis, Conservative, has carried Athlone.

London, Nov. 19.—Disraeli made a speech to-day to his constituents at Aylesbury. After returning his acknowledgments for their unanimity in returning him to the House of Commons, he proceeded to a justification of the Conservative party on the Reform question, and then defended the government from the charge of extravagance. The expenditures are large, the government could not be conducted cheaply, but he maintained that the financial management had been in every sense economical.

He advocated the extension of education, and favored the creation of a department of public instruction, with a Cabinet Minister at the head of it; but he insisted that neither a compulsory educational system nor the imposition of a new tax for educational purposes was in accordance with the opinions of the country. He then contrasted the foreign policy of the preceding with that of the present Ministry. The relations which now existed with foreign powers were those of confidence and sympathy, and all the difficulties with the United States were now removed.

He concluded with a discussion of the Irish question. A resolution for the disestablishment of the Irish Church had been introduced by the leader of the opposition, but it could not mitigate the evils of Fenianism. The troubles of Ireland were greatly exaggerated.

Ireland had really progressed within the last twenty years more than England, and disestablishment was dangerous to the rights of property, and would only serve to increase the discontent of the Irish people, while at the same time it would be sure to sever the connection between the State and religious principle.

Madrid, Nov. 19.—It is rumored that General Prim is negotiating with the Prince of the Asturias, with the intention of making the Prince King of Spain, and himself Regent.

London, Nov. 19.—At the latest dates received from South America General Martin McMahon, the new American Minister to Paraguay, remained at Rio Janeiro, where he awaited instructions as to what action he should take in regard to the outrage of the Paraguayan Government upon the American Legation at Asuncion.

London, Nov. 19.—The *Times* of this morning states that 370 members of the new House of Commons have been chosen so far, and that the Liberal majority is 118.

Reverdy Johnson has accepted an invitation to dine with the London Workingmen's Society on November 28.

Naples, Nov. 19.—The eruption of Vesuvius is increasing in violence and grandeur.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Full Particulars of the Loss of the "Star of the Union."

By Cuba Cable.

Havana, Nov. 19.—Further particulars of the wreck of the steamer Star of the Union have been received. She ran on Morillo reef, about a mile from the shore, at 6·30 o'clock on Friday evening. The Captain says in his report that it was raining very hard, and that he was on that account deceived by the current. He saw a light on shore, which he took for the one at Bahia Honda.

The steamer lies where she struck, with her back broken. The cargo will be saved in a damaged condition, if the sea remains calm. The hull and machinery will be a total loss. There was a very heavy sea, with breakers, when the ship struck. A boat which was put out was capsized by the surf while attempting to land, and two persons—Mr. Clark, of San Francisco, and George Johnson, of Philadelphia, passengers—were drowned. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

The American war steamer Penobscot, which was in the port, went promptly to the assistance of the Star of the Union, and Lersundi ordered the Spanish man-of-war steamer Francis D'Asis to the same place. These vessels offered every assistance possible, and returned here to-day, with the particulars above given. The barque Anna was also wrecked on Friday night, on the Colorado reefs. The captain, his wife and child, and all the crew were saved.

Doings of the Female Suffragans.

Boston, Nov. 19.—There was a large attendance on the reassembling of the Women's Rights Convention to-day. The Rev. James Freeman Clarke advocated educating the sexes together, and detailed the progress of this idea in the schools of West Roxbury. The best way was to educate the boys and girls together, and they would not fall in love so quickly when educated together, as study was not conducive to love-making.

It would be a very useful and practical thing to put women on school committees, as men did not like to become members of such bodies, and neglected the duties. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Charles Barnard, Fred. Douglass, and Hon. Frank W. Bird, expressive of sympathy with the movement to establish suffrage for women.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
Sun Rises..........6 53 | Moon Sets..........10·24
Sun Sets..........4 58 | High Water..........5 50

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
Samuel E. Stokes, Geo. N. Tatham, Andrew Wheeler, } Monthly Committee.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Oct. 31
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 3
England	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 4
Baltimore	Southampton	Baltimore	Nov. 4
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 6
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 7
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 7
Samaria	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 10
Union	Southampton	New York	Nov. 10
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 11
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 11
FOR EUROPE.			
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 21
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 21
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 28
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 28
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Nov. 28
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 5
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Nov. 20
Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	Nov. 21
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 23
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Dec. 2

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Tyro, Baker, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.
Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Schr Thomas Holcomb, Godfrey, Matanzas, I. Hough & Morris.
Schr E. A. Conant, Brantberg, Havana.
St'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tugs Thos. Jefferson, Allen; Lookout, Alexander; and Chesapeake, Mershon, for Baltimore, with tows of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig F. Butler, Bartlett, 7 days from Bangor, with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr E. L. Tay, Baker, 4 days from Lane's Cove, with stone to captain.
Schr Bloomfield, Day, from Baltimore, with mdse. to Moore, Wheatley & Cottingham.
Schr Sarah Warren, Perry, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Schr B. C. Scribner, Nickerson, from Fall River.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tugs Thos. Jefferson, Allen; Chesapeake, Mershon; and Lookout, Alexander, from Baltimore, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lancaster, Jackson, hence, at Mobile 15th inst.
Ship Brother's Pride, Smith, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, at New Harbor 5th inst.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York 18th inst.
Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, hence, at Providence 17th inst.
Steamship Claymont, Platt, hence, at Richmond 17th instant.
Steamship Volunteer, Gallagher, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamship Osprey, Crowley, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Barque Volunteer, Blake, hence, at Messina 29th ult., via Marseilles.
Barque Brilliant, Colburn, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 7th inst.
Barque Argus, Laughenrichs, hence, at Dantzic 1st instant.
Brig Samuel Lindsey, Wilson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 6th inst.—before reported sailed 1st inst.
Brig H. J. Burton, Burton, hence for Amsterdam, sailed from Falmouth 5th inst.
Brig D. B. Doane, Veazie, sailed from Bordeaux 3d inst., for New York.
Brig Potosi, Coalfleet, for Philadelphia, cleared at Windsor 19th inst.
Brig Ida M. Comery, McLellan, at St John, N. B., 12th inst., from Boston.
Brig J. A. Devereaux, Clark, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston yesterday.
Schr W. H. Tiers, Hoffman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston yesterday.
Schr Maria Elizabeth, Soper, hence, at Norfolk 17th instant.
Schr Bee, Hearne, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 17th inst.
Schr Thos. Patterson, Allen, hence, at Richmond 17th inst.
Schr Susan A. Prescott, hence, at New London 18th instant.
Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, at Baltimore 18th inst., from Boston.
Schr Chas. B. McShain, Quigley, hence, at Alexandria 17th inst.
Schr Vapor, for Philadelphia, sailed from Hartford 17th inst.
Sch M. L. Vankirk, Walker, hence, at Fall River 14th inst.
Schr Cerro Gordo, Hodgdon, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 17th inst.
Schr John Kennedy, Long, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria 17th inst.
Schr Zephaniah Stedman, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 17th inst.
Schr Annie B. Safford, hence for Providence, at New London 17th inst.
Schs W. & B. Douglas Chase, from Middletown for Philadelphia, at New York 18th inst.
Barque Sea Eagle, 318 tons, built at Philadelphia in 1860, now at New York, has been sold to Woodhouse, Southmayd & Budd, for the Matamoras trade, on private terms.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that a green buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid 20 fathoms NE. of the Eagle, sunk on the Tongue Sand, entrance to the river Thames.

The buoy lies in four fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings, viz:—

St. Peter's Church, a ship's length open west of Margate New Church, and in line with the westernmost of two large houses, S by E. ½ E.

Reculvers, in line with east end of a clump of trees west of Chislet Mill, SW. ¼ S.

Prince's Channel lightvessel, NW. ¾ W., distant 2 1-10th miles.

NE. Tongue Buoy, E. by S. ¾ S., distant 2 10ths mile. Shingles Beacon, NE. ½ N., distant 1 mile.

The foremast of the wreck is standing, and shows at high water.

By order. ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, Oct. 31, 1868.

Official information has been received by the Lighthouse Board at Washington that a Light is now exhibited at the entrance of the port of Libau, coast of Courland, Black Sea, Russia; also a Fixed Light at Hargo Head Road, Gulf of Finland, and one on Skielskor, entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia, and a Lightvessel on the Sulpau Bank.

DRY GOODS.

A REVOLUTION
IN THE
DRY GOODS TRADE
Has been caused by the inauguration of the
"FAIR VALUE FOR MONEY"
SYSTEM ADOPTED BY
THE "BEE-HIVE."
Old Stocks of dear-bought goods are reduced to
"One-Half their Former Prices,"
AND ARE STILL
"TOO DEAR BY HALF."
THE "BEE-HIVE" DOES NOT REQUIRE TO REDUCE THEIR PRICES. THEIR STOCK
All New, Bought at the Bottom of the Market, and Sold at Fair Profits,
Outranks the supposititious bargains fulsomely promised by
"Grand Sales" and "Important Notices."
THE "BEE-HIVE" is now offering BONA FIDE BARGAINS IN ALL THEIR DEPARTMENTS—no catchpenny trifles to mislead, but a pure and unequivocal moderation in prices; in other words,
"FAIR VALUE FOR MONEY"
Will be found to pervade all the stock.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE "BEE-HIVE,"
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
11 6 fmw PHILADELPHIA.

NOVEMBER, 1868.
Special Demonstration This Day,
WE OFFER A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
VELVETEENS, from $1·25 to $3 per yard.
PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
NEW STYLE OF PLAID SHAWLS.
BLANKETS, QUILTS AND COVERLIDS.
CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, AND CASSIMERES.
TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS, AND MUSLINS.
BLACK SILKS, AND SOLID COLORED SILKS
SILK POPLINS, WOOL POPLINS, ALPACAS
Etc. Etc.,
At Unprecedentedly Low Prices!!!
We can afford to sell the same quality of Goods as kept on Chesnut street or Eighth street, at much lower prices, as our expenses are not ONE-HALF. Let the community think of this and SAVE THEIR MONEY AND THEIR TIME.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.
(Established in 1853.)

TO PROPRIETORS OF
HOTELS BOARDING-HOUSES
AND
SHIPPING.
We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.
All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
OFFERS HIS
LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK
OF
WINTER DRY GOODS,
EMBRACING ALL OF THE
NEWEST DESIGNS AND FABRICS,
AT PRICES WARRANTED TO BE
AS LOW AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE. [8 26 rp

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
We have now in store a very large and varied assortment of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
By calling on us you can not only see all the styles in vogue, but be supplied in quantities to suit at the lowest wholesale rates.
Comparison of stock and prices with any wholesale house solicited.
Samples sent by mail when desired.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL EMPORIUM,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
524 PHILADELPHIA.

HOOP SKIRTS.
628. HOOP SKIRTS, NEW FALL STYLES. 628.
LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our
CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,
for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.
CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!
Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2·25 to $5·50; Beckel's Superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $5·50; superior Whalebone hand made Corsets, from $1 cents to $3·20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1·20.
Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.
Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.
Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom No. 628 ARCH Street.
9 1 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

FOR THE LADIES.

MAGAZIN DES MODES,
No. 1014 WALNUT STREET.
For the better convenience of her Patrons,
MRS. PROCTOR
HAS REMOVED HER DRESSMAKING ROOMS
To No. 1014 WALNUT Street,
Where she will be happy to see her friends.
The GENERAL DRY GOODS BUSINESS will be continued as heretofore, at No. 920 CHESNUT St.
11 6 J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

CARPETINGS.

NEW ARRIVALS.
Opening Daily,
CARPETINGS,
Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels,
OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222 Chesnut Street.

1868. FALL. 1868.
"GLEN ECHO MILLS."
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
OF
CARPETINGS.
Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.
9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

GROUPS AND STATUETTES.
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
No. 707 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
OFFER A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
IMPORTED BRONZES,
AT [9 28 mwf3mrp
VERY LOW PRICES.

CLOTHING.

I. GUTHMAN & CO.
SELL
Fine, Well-Made, Reliable, Cheap
CLOTHING,
AT THE
CONTINENTAL HALL,
No. 830 MARKET Street,
11 18 wfm t12 31 PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, ETC.

I. LUTZ,
FROM PARIS,
No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.
Just received, a fresh stock of fancy articles of
FURNITURE,
Suitable for Holiday and Wedding Presents.
These articles of Furniture have been manufactured to order, and are warranted to stand this climate, and will be sold [10 27mwf1mrp
AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

LOOKING GLASSES.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE CITY.
ROGERS' GROUPS,
SOLE AGENCY.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street,
9 25 fmw3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

L. T. WILSON,
PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,
No. 8 North SEVENTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA. [11 2 mwf1mr

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
8 6]rp1mths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
LAST NIGHT
OF
BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20,
LA BELLE HELENE
Opera Bouffe in 3 acts, by J. Offenbach
MAD'LLE LUCILLE TOSTEE in her great role of..........HELENE
MONS. J. DECRE as..........Paris
MONS. LEDUC as..........King Menelaus
MONS. LAGRIFFOUL as..........Calchas
MONS. DUCHESNE as..........Agamemnon
All the favorite artists in the cast.
Musical Director..........M. ADOLPH BIRGFELD
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT TWO O'CLOCK,
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
Reserved seats for the Matinee..........ONE DOLLAR
Admission..........ONE DOLLAR
(Reserved Seats, Fifty Cents Extra.)
Family Circle..........75 cents
Amphitheatre..........30 cents
Seats may be reserved for to-night, at the Academy of Music, and at Boner's Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE MAX MARETZEK
GRAND COMBINATION COMPANY,
ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA.
OPENING NIGHT—MONDAY, November 26, 1868.
Full particulars in Saturday's papers. 11 18 3t

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
The management take great pleasure in announcing an engagement, positively limited to
TEN NIGHTS,
WITH
MR. EDWIN FORREST,
who will make his fifth appearance
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 20,
Shakespeare's tragedy, in five acts, of
RICHARD III.
Richard III..........Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Richmond..........Mr. George N. Clarke
Monday—KING LEAR. Tuesday—GLADIATOR.
Wednesday—JACK CADE. Thursday—METAMORA.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
by Mrs. JOHN DREW and Company.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
SECOND WEEK. CROWDED HOUSES.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
H. J. Byron's great Play, entitled
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
with every Scene New,
and Startling Mechanical Effects,
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
SUCCESS. SUCCESS.
HOUSES CROWDED.
THE NEW COMPANY PRONOUNCED THE STRONGEST IN PHILADELPHIA.
THIS EVENING,
BYRON'S NEW DRAMA,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
LANCASHIRE LASS.
MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
MONDAY,
BLOW FOR BLOW.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
MONDAY, Nov. 23,
Will be presented for the
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
BYRON'S NEW DRAMA,
NOW RUNNING IN LONDON TO IMMENSE HOUSES,
Entitled
BLOW FOR BLOW.
Manuscript obtained direct from the Author's Agent, London. 11 20 2t

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH. Begins at 7 30.
Lessee and Manager..........J. C. GREGORY
GENUINE SUCCESS. EVERY ONE DELIGHTED.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE GATHERING OF THE CLANS,
BY 100 BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.
MAD'LLE GERTRUDE'S
ELFIN TROUPE OF EDUCATED ANIMALS,
THE GREGORYS. MAD'LLE AUGUSTA.
LITTLE BESSIE. TWO NEW COMIC PANTOMIMES. [11 16 6t
ADMISSION TO MATINEE ONLY 25 CENTS.

CONCERT HALL—MISS KELLOGG.
Mr. Max Strakosch with pleasure announces the first appearance in Philadelphia, since her return from Europe, of the renowned American Prima Donna,
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
IN THREE GRAND CONCERTS,
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 25 and 27,
at 8 P. M.,
AND IN ONE KELLOGG MATINEE,
ON SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 2 P. M.
In order to make these entertainments the most brilliant and varied ever given in this city, the Manager has engaged the eminent Piano Virtuosa, M'LLE ALIDA TOPP, who, in conjunction with SIGNOR LOTTI, Primo Tenore; SIGNOR PETRILLI, Primo Baritone, and HERR KOPTA, Solo Violinist, will assist Miss Kellogg at these Concerts.
Musical Director..........HERR WM. GROSSCURTH
Admission, One Dollar. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra
Seats may be secured for either performance, commencing Saturday, November 21, at 9 A. M., at the Music Store of C. W. A. Trumpler, No. 926 CHESNUT Street.
Doors open at 7¼. Concert to commence at 8 P. M.
Matinee to commence at 2 P. M. 11 16 tf

MISS CAROLINE McCAFFREY.
CONCERT
AT MUSICAL FUND HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20,
At 8 o'clock.
The following talent will assist:—
Madame HENRIETTE BEHRENS,
Miss HELEN McCAFFREY,
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, of New York,
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, of New York,
Mr. WILLIAM G. DIETRICH.
Tickets One Dollar. May be had at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street; Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street; and Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street. 11 14wthf4

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M. Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 tf

SILVERWARE, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Watches,
Diamonds,
11 [4p] Jewelry,
Solid Silver & Plated Ware.

WEDDING RINGS.
We have for a long time made a specialty of
Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,
And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 11smth]rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Importer and Dealer in FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE, offers the largest assortment of
FRENCH CLOCKS [5 29]
In Philadelphia, Wholesale and Retail.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1868.

The Payment of City Warrants.

YESTERDAY afternoon, in Common Council, Mr. Hetzell made an effort to secure the repeal of the obnoxious ordinance approved January 17, 1868, whose title facetiously declares that it is "to enforce the prompt payment of city warrants." We have already commented at length on the oppressive operation of this ordinance, especially in connection with the teachers of our public schools, all of whom are now forced to go into the market and hawk about their promises of payment from the city, as, in the present state of our finances, it is impossible to secure the cashing of a warrant for the most insignificant sum within a period of five or six months from its date.

In urging the indefinite postponement of the bill to repeal the ordinance in question, Mr. Harper, who originated it and secured its passage, claimed that the ordinance would work properly if carried out, arguing that the City Treasurer is alone responsible for the present state of affairs. The best refutation of Mr. Harper's position, and of the practical working of the ordinance, is its reproduction in full, as follows:—

> "Hereafter, upon the presentation of city warrants at the office of the City Treasurer, it shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to pay the same on demand and in the order of their presentation. And in the event of the inability of the City Treasurer to so pay the same on their first presentation, he shall cause such warrants to be stamped with date of presentation and numbers, and he shall then announce to the holders the earliest probable time within which he shall be able to pay the same, and thereafter *no new or unstamped warrants shall be cashed* until all those stamped have been first paid, and those stamped shall be entitled to be first paid, and in the order of their numbers, the Treasurer making previous publication, by printed notice posted on the door of his office, of the time at which he will be able to commence the payment of stamped warrants.
>
> "Provided, That the City Treasurer shall, however, in nowise refuse to cash unstamped warrants when the funds in the Treasury are sufficient to meet the stamped warrants, as well as those presented and not stamped. Provided, further, That the City Treasurer shall not refuse to cash any stamped warrant in its regular order, and that *the money for those previously stamped and not presented shall remain in the Treasury subject at all times to payment*, and the interest on all such unpresented warrants shall cease when notice is posted that the same will be paid on presentation, as herein above provided."

A subsequent ordinance, approved October 9, 1868, provides for the publication of the notice in the daily papers, as well as its posting on the door of the Treasurer's office; and another supplementary ordinance brings the outstanding warrants of a date previous to 1868 under its operation.

As far as we can learn, the City Treasurer has complied with the letter and spirit of these ordinances in every detail, and we are unable to perceive how their oppressive operation is to be charged to anything except their provisions. At the last monthly settlement of the Treasurer's books, about $500,000 were found to be available for the payment of warrants, and notice was accordingly made that those numbered from 1 to 4000, which approached that sum in amount, would be paid on presentation. At the close of the present month a new adjustment of the books of the office will be made, and a new notice published, which may possibly run the figure up another thousand, But, as the law now stands, the hands of the Treasurer are tied, and he cannot divert any of the money required for the payment of stamped warrants below 4000 to the payment of any one presented subsequently. The only relief that is afforded to persons holding the city's obligations exists when the warrants are less than $100 in amount, in which case their holders can sue out a writ of mandamus before an alderman, and recover the amount in five days. This relief is frequently sought, and large sums are paid out of the City Treasury every week, in defiance of Mr. Harper's ordinance. We hope that Councils will give the matter prompt and decisive attention next week, either repealing the ordinances referred to *in toto*, or so modifying them as to afford relief to the school teachers and others who are dependent upon their salaries from the city for support.

Gambling Stock-Jobbing Operations.

THE general public cares but little for the contests of the bulls and bears of the stock boards when they are conducted in the usual manner. The victims of adroit combinations receive but little sympathy for their defeat in the ordinary diamond-cut-diamond encounters. When, however, audacious gamblers in stocks assail vital national interests, and embarrass the entire business community, for the purpose of promoting their nefarious schemes, they commit an act deserving condign punishment, and place themselves in a category of public criminals but little better than the poisoners of wells. New York journals state that a prominent stock operator of that city acknowledges that he contributed one million of dollars to the clique formed for the purpose of "locking up greenbacks," and the fact is established by abundant testimony that this clique borrowed and controlled, at the season when money is most in demand for the movement of crops, many millions of dollars, which they withdrew from circulation for the purpose of producing an artificial financial stringency. The immediate object they had in view was a reduction in the price of stocks; but they regarded with reckless and criminal indifference the effect of their machinations upon the national revenue, the national securities, and the multifarious pecuniary transactions of the country. If Secretary McCulloch had not wisely and promptly come to the rescue by his threat to purchase national bonds and to reissue Government certificates, this heartless combination would have inevitably caused the ruin of thousands of honest and enterprising men who are in no way connected with ordinary stock-jobbing transactions. If there is any mode by which the temporary success of similar schemes can be prevented hereafter, or if any new checks can be devised to prevent national banks from rendering them wilful assistance, Congress should not hesitate to apply a remedy for such a manifest evil. The effects of contractions and expansions of the currency upon all monetary transactions have been so frequently illustrated, that it is fearful to contemplate a contingency in which the power of materially reducing the circulating medium can be lodged in the hands of a small body of desperate and corrupt speculators.

Another marked feature of the New York stock speculations consists in the evidence afforded that great corporations are systematically managed in a manner designed to injure their credit and to diminish their revenues, so that bear stock operators may grow rich on the ruin of stockholders. If one-half of the allegations made under oath against the present and former managers of the Erie Railway are true, they are indifferent to the interests of the important public work committed to their charge, and mindful only of the opportunities to enrich themselves by squandering its revenues and by speculations based on the depreciation of its stock. This is a species of rascality only one degree less infamous than the scheme to create an artificial financial stringency, the main difference being that, while the latter results in the robbery of an entire community, the former robs only the members of a particular corporation. A large portion of the wealth of the country, however, is invested in public works of various kinds; and it would be a national calamity if any considerable number of American railways should fall under the control of dishonest managers.

The true object of stock boards is to facilitate the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, and other securities. It is not possible, and perhaps not even desirable, that the wild rage for speculation which they sometimes encourage should be checked. But modes should certainly be devised for preventing stock-jobbers from making open war upon the financial interests of the nation, and from ruining the innocent stockholders of useful public works.

The Size and Wealth of Our City.

THE annual report of the Board of Tax Revision was made yesterday to Councils, and published also in the THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, and contains many points of interest. It is of value as a record of the growth of Philadelphia, and as it is the official standard which governs all apportionments, we will look at some of the information it contains. The assessed value of the city is given according to the different wards, and of them, so far as real estate is concerned, the Sixth ward is the richest. Her real property is valued at $43,516,401. The poorest is the Twenty-first, which owns but $5,068,576. This difference is due not only to the size of the wards, but also to the greater increased value of property caused by improvement. The next item assessed is the amount of money out at interest. In this the Fifth ward exceeds all others, she having $5,306,405 at interest, while the poorest ward is the Nineteenth, which has but $40,823. In horse flesh the Twenty-second ward, Germantown and Chesnut Hill, greatly exceeds the others in the cost of her equipages. She has $179,650. Next to her comes the Fifteenth ward, while the Eighth, which is reputed to be the wealthiest in Philadelphia, only has $60,400. The excess of the Twenty-second can be explained by its being a region of magnificent distances, in which a carriage is essential to visiting. But why the Fifteenth keeps such a large excess we are at a loss to guess. In the Third ward there are but $5000 worth of horses. In its furniture the Eighth ward exceeds but $390,000 any other Her household goods are valued at $981,004 Next comes the Fifteenth, and the poorest is that stronghold of Democracy, the Seventeenth, which has its furniture valued at $10,482. In carriages the same relative importance of the wards exists as in the case of horses, the Twenty-second leading off with $99,215. In the Eleventh ward they return only $590—which is just one carriage to about nineteen thousand population.

Having thus glanced at the wealth of the various portions of Philadelphia, let us see which of the political subdivisions has the most voters. The Twentieth ward takes the palm here. She has 10,103 taxables, and at the rate of seven inhabitants to one taxable—which is about the average—has a population of 70,000 souls. The smallest is the Twenty-eighth, with 1765. The Fourth ward has a total of 4101, which is hardly consistent with her late majority. The total is 137,490, which would make a population of about 900,000 souls in Philadelphia.

A curious little fact in regard to the number of watches owned in Philadelphia is worthy of notice. In all our city there are but 12,533 gold and 936 silver watches, if the returns are to be believed. In the Seventeenth ward, with a population of over 35,000, there are but 81 watches. The Fifteenth has the most, 1605; the Eighth comes next, with 1190. Such returns as these are a parody on justice, and make the assessment, so far as watches are concerned, become a mere farce. The report of the Board, however, shows an increase of both population and wealth which augurs well for the future greatness of our city.

The Woman Question.

THERE is one element of the woman question which is almost invariably overlooked by those who are perpetually making a noise about the grievances of the fair sex. As we remarked yesterday, nearly every woman who is thrown upon her own resources for support, by reason of her not being incumbered with a husband, or by being deprived of the staff and comfort of her life by the hand of death, is totally unfitted for anything in the wide world except the needle. In consequence of this lamentable state of affairs, the needle market is overstocked, and insufficient wages are the inevitable result. If there were no more seamstresses than were necessary to make all the shirts that the masculine world can wear, the price of shirts would have an upward tendency, and so would women's wages. The remedy for this difficulty is the opening of new spheres of labor for the sex. Two things are necessary to accomplish this. The great, overgrown boys who lounge behind the counter must first be driven into the fields and the workshops, and then the women who are to take their places must be qualified for doing so. And not alone behind the counter, but in scores of places besides, is woman entitled to a firmer foothold than she now enjoys.

Yet in scarcely any kind of light labor for which our sisters and daughters are fitted by nature is the prevailing standard of education among them sufficiently high. A woman who knows nothing of geography is not fitted to be a telegraph operator; a woman who writes a slow scrawl is not fitted to be a bookkeeper; a woman who cannot detect a counterfeit note, in spite of accumulated grease and dirt, is not fitted to dispose of calicoes and ribbons; a woman who, like the young man by whom a fatal mistake was made in this city a few days ago, does not know the difference between assafœtida and atropia, is not fitted to dispense life-giving and death-dealing drugs; a woman who, like old mother Wallace of coffee-pot fame, tortures two and two into seven, and three times six into a hundred and nineteen and a half, is not fitted for anything more ennobling or more profitable than the rocking of a cradle or the scouring of a door knob. Let the old grannies and the young ladies who are determined upon setting right all the wrongs which afflict the human race, keep these simple facts in mind while they are in conclave at the Hub, and they will prove themselves to be not such consummate fools as some people think they are, with a fair show of justice. Better still than that, they will be able to accomplish something towards securing for the laboring women of the country a just recompense for their toil, towards turning from the paths of vice tens of thousands of creatures as frail as they are fair, who must go to the dogs because they have no other alternative save starvation.

The National Christian Convention

THE National Christian Convention, composed of the ministers and laymen of all the Protestant denominations, concluded a session of three days at the Reformed Dutch Church, New York, yesterday. The object of this Convention was to discuss questions relating to the welfare of the Church of Christ, to devise if possible some means for exciting a greater interest in religion, and to promote a unity of feeling and action among Christians of all denominations. Of course, the decisions of this body will have no binding force on any of the denominations represented, and indeed the idea was rather to promote a Christian unity among the members of the different evangelical denominations, and to arouse them to a concerted action on those matters that they are all agreed upon, rather than to argue about the technical differences that separate the sects.

Some of the questions debated were of the highest importance, and it is to be hoped that the result of this conference will be that churches of all denominations will be induced to consider them with a view of correcting evils in church management that undoubtedly exist.

The system of renting pews was warmly debated, and by a number of the speakers denounced as tending to drive the poor away from the churches. This is one of the knotty questions for which it is difficult to find a satisfactory solution. Free churches, where they have been established, have only been partially successful, and the renting of pews seems to be almost the only means by which the necessary revenue for supporting ministers and paying necessary expenses can be certainly secured. At the same time this arrangement undoubtedly has the effect of closing the door of many of our churches not only in the faces of the poor but to all strangers, and it is worthy of the consideration of ministers, as well as laymen, whether some means cannot be devised whereby our churches can be thrown open and all comers be made to feel that they are heartily welcome.

The Convention did not arrive at any conclusion on this subject, but an interchange of experiences and opinions was had, and the result may be that sufficient interest will be excited among the different denominations to bring about a much needed reform.

We think that conferences of this kind are calculated to do good. Whether a union of all the Protestant denominations is possible, or whether such a union would be advantageous, are matters of serious doubt, but there are many things of the utmost importance for the promotion of the cause of Christianity in which the different sects might co-operate with advantage.

Chromo-Lithographs.

Within a very few years past chromo lithographs have become extensively popular, and, good, bad, and indifferent, they have figured in the print shop windows and have found their way into thousands of homes. There are few persons who have no taste whatever for art, or who do not care to have pictures of some sort hung upon the walls of their homes, even if they only consider them in the light of furniture and as available to fill up vacant spaces, and as adding to the general attractions of apartments, without any particular regard to their subjects or their general merits as works of art. Chromos have, as we think, been sneered at and unjustly disparaged by some professional critics, apparently for no other reason than that they are cheap and popular; and, on the other hand, they have been too extravagantly praised by persons who have not sufficient art culture to give intelligent opinions with regard to their real merits and deficiencies. Some of the manufacturers of chromos, too, have laid themselves open to just censure by ill-advised attempts to imitate the handling and texture of oil paintings, and thus destroying their genuine characteristics. We think that chromo lithographs are entitled to be judged on their own merits, the same as other works of art, and we believe that they are better calculated to awaken an enthusiasm and cultivate a taste for art than any style of picture that has yet been produced, and on this account, if no other, they are entitled to the consideration of art critics. There are comparatively few persons who can afford to purchase original paintings, or who have sufficient judgment and taste to make the best selections, even if they have the money. It would be better if those who have the means would always purchase original works, and thus support and encourage our hard-working artists, but a good chromo is of more real value than a poor painting, and it will do more towards cultivating a correct taste for art. Prang, of Boston, has published a number of excellent works, although he has not yet succeeded in equalling the best European chromos. He has made, and is making, decided improvements, however, and he is ambitious to make his productions worthy of the highest commendation. If Mr. Prang would do away with his embossing press, and not attempt to make his chromos anything but chromos, he will disarm much of the censure that has been directed against him, and will be much more likely to succeed in the objects of his ambition.

Other American chromo publishers have produced creditable works, and a little picture entitled "God's Acre," after Miss E. Osborn, by Falconer, Gurney & Son, No. 707 Broadway, New York, which has recently been issued, is a simple and touching little picture. Two children, with an umbrella over them as a protection against the drenching snow and sleet, are passing through a graveyard. The coloring is subdued, and the various details well rendered. This picture is designed to illustrate Longfellow's well known poem:—

I like that ancient Saxon phrase, which calls
 The burial ground God's Acre! It is just;
It consecrates each grave within its walls,
 And breathes a benison o'er the sleeping dust.

God's Acre! Yes, that blessed name imparts
 Comfort to those who in the grave have sown
The seed that they had garnered in their hearts,
 Their bread of life, alas! no more their own.

Into its furrows shall we all be cast,
 In the sure faith that we shall rise again
At the great harvest, when the archangel's blast
 Shall winnow, like a fan, the chaff and grain.

Then shall the good stand in immortal bloom,
 In the fair gardens of that second birth;
And each bright blossom mingle its perfume
 With that of flowers which never bloomed on earth.

With thy rude ploughshare, Death, turn up the sod,
 And spread the furrow for the seed we sow;
This is the field and Acre of our God!
 This is the place where human harvests grow!

THE INDIAN'S SUMMER RIG.

MEDICINE WOLF was a prominent medical gentleman, at the head of his profession among the Cheyenwottomotomie Indians.

He had studied practical anatomy to some purpose.

All the Summer he had was "Indian Summer."

All he wore in Indian Summer was his necklace, which was made out of forty scalps. Some of the scalps were from grey-headed Indian gentlemen and some were from little Indian boys.

He didn't live under the shadow of ROCKHILL & WILSON'S immense BROWN CLOTHING STORE and so he didn't know any better.

Lo! the poor Indian! It was a poor way he had of fixing himself up.

Now that the Indian Summer of our discontent has given way to the frosty frigidity of November, let all of us who live within the bounds of civilization improve the gorgeous opportunities afforded to us, not only to keep on our heads the scalps which nature has deposited there, but to supplement nature's provisions by full suits of the elegant costumes which ROCKHILL & WILSON so liberally provide alike for ripe old age and jolly juvenility.

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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

At the Academy of Music *La Belle Helene* will be given for the last time this evening, and to-morrow afternoon there will be a farewell performance of *La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein.*

At the Chesnut *The Lancashire Lass* will be withdrawn after to-morrow evening, and on Monday H. J. Byron's new play of *Blow for Bow* will be brought out. There will be a matinee to-morrow.

At the Walnut Mr. Forrest will appear this evening as "Richard III." The *repertoire* for next week is as follows:—Monday, *King Lear;* Tuesday, *The Gladiator;* Wednesday, *Jack Cade:* Thursday, *Metamora.*

At the Arch the drama of *The Lancashire Lass* will be performed this evening.

At the American there will be a variety entertainment this evening.

At the Theatre Comique, Seventh street, below Arch, the entertainments are of an attractive character. At the matinee to-morrow the price of admission will be twenty-five cents.

Blind Tom will give a concert at Concert Hall this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

Miss Caroline McCaffrey's concert this evening at Musical Fund Hall ought to attract a large and appreciative audience. A fine programme will be presented, and the performer are all established favorites.

Carl Sentz's and Mark Hassler's Orchestras will give a performance to morrow afternoon a Musical Fund Hall.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg will make her reappearance before a Philadelphia audience on Wednesday evening next, at Concert Hall. Miss Kellogg will only give three concerts in this city, on Wednesday and Friday evenings and on Saturday afternoon.

Max Maretzek will commence a season of Italian and German opera at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, November 30. There will be twelve evening and two matinee performances. The price of subscription tickets for the entire fourteen performances has been fixed at $12. Tickets for six nights of Italian or six nights of German opera and one matinee will be $7.

The Philadelphia Philharmonic Society has been formed for the purpose of disseminating correct musical taste by stated performances of the highest order of compositions. The Society proposes to give four concerts at the Academy of Music and three rehearsals before each concert at Horticultural Hall. The office of the Society is at the Weber Piano Rooms, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

UNHAPPY REBELS.

Pollard, the Biographer, Wishes to Examine the Public Archives—He is Refused.

The following correspondence explains itself:—

To the Secretary of War:—New York, Nov. 2, 1868.—Sir:—I had applied to the State Department for permission to examine "the Rebel Archives" in Washington city, to verify a historical work I am now composing:—"Life of Jefferson Davis." Understanding these archives are within the control of your Department, I now direct my application to you; begging to call your attention to the considerations that I desire to examine these archives purely in the way of a historical inquiry; that the object of their collection at the public expense is supposed to have been for historical aid, and thus consists with and supports my position; and that they have already been examined, as I understand, through permission of the Government, by writers on the Northern side, among them a biographer of General Grant. In view of these considerations, I hope you will grant me the permission sought; especially as I can conceive no ground for distinction as between different writers, if the object and value of these archives is historical—and what other object or value they can have I am at a loss to imagine.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
Edward A. Pollard.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Nov. 14, 1868.—Edward A. Pollard, Esq.—Sir:—You are respectfully informed that your application of the 2d inst. for permission to examine certain archives in possession of this Department, has not been favorably considered by the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. Townsend,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The above correspondence founds an appeal to public opinion. Despotism is not less reprehensible because the occasion is small and the immediate application is but to a single person; for it is the principle and not the width of circumstances that is to be considered. It may, in some sense, be but a small matter that a Southern writer has been refused access to a bureau of information; and, indeed, it is of but little practical consequence, since I may say, without presumption, that I possess more of the secret history of the Southern Confederacy protected from legal processes than the Government at Washington, should it scour the land for witnesses, will ever be able to obtain, and may furthermore explain that I wished to examine the "Rebel Archives," not to acquire facts, but to obtain some formal vouchers, which would have been useful as references in my book. So far, the matter is of but little importance. But it is a matter of great consequence—one that interests every citizen in the land—that a writer should have been debarred from a bureau having the same relation to the public as a government library or museum—it can certainly have none other, simply and solely on the ground that he was a Southerner, or that he intended to write on the Southern side of a historical question.

Briefly, decisively, there is no other ground, because it is known that a Northern writer, a biographer or eulogist of General Grant, was recently allowed unlimited access to these archives.

There is thus no escape from the conclusion that I was denied because I was a Southerner, or because my pen happened to be distasteful to the powers that be.

Now, I am a citizen of the United States, accepting all obligations as such, bound to the Government by every oath and ceremony it has imposed since the war, and I demand the same rights as any other citizen, no matter what his nativity or his opinions or his pursuits. I do not understand the meaning of an inferior citizenship, and if such anomaly is to be applied to Southern men, then our Government is a despotism, for it is the inequality of rights, rather than the rigor of common laws, which makes the despotism.

The bureau which contains the papers referred to was established at the public expense, and for public objects. It was designed as a treasury of history, not as a curiosity shop of old papers to support sinecures and cobwebs.

The next step may be to exclude "unhappy Rebels" from the Congressional Library, the Smithsonian Institute, and indeed from all the public bounties of literature and art.

This, we repeat, may be a small matter in the estimation of some. Any how, it has been large enough to detain the Secretary of War in incubation for several weeks. But, indeed, it is *small* in some respects, and the paltriness of the occasion makes it quite as contemptible as the magnitude of the principle renders it criminal.

Edward A. Pollard.

—California has 7600 Masons and 152 lodges thereof.

—Indianapolis expects to slaughter 70,000 hogs this year.

—An oyster police watches the Baltimore waters.

DISASTER.

The Brooklyn Fire—One Man Killed and Another Wounded.

Another disastrous fire, says the New York *Herald* of this morning, and this time, unfortunately, attended with loss of life, is to be added to the number which have recently occurred in Brooklyn.

Last Friday night a grain elevator was destroyed at the Atlantic dock, involving a loss of $30,000. On Sunday night Harvey's oilcloth manufactory in Bergen street was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $55,000. On Monday a row of small frame houses on Fulton avenue was burned, the loss on which is estimated at $25,000. The last and most destructive fire occurred at half past 4 o'clock yesterday morning, two large brick buildings, Nos. 199 and 201 Water street, between Bridge and Gold streets, being destroyed, involving losses to the amount of about $100,000. This makes about $210,000 worth of property destroyed in Brooklyn during the past week.

The most lamentable part of the occurrence yesterday was the terrible accident which happened to two of the members of Truck Company No. 7, named George Boyhart and John Yerks. During the progress of the fire in Water street these two men went around to the rear of the burning buildings, which is Nos. 137 and 139 Plymouth street, and were considering the propriety of putting ladders up to the second story. Before they had time to do anything, however, the upper portion of the wall fell out upon them and they were buried beneath a large mass of bricks, plaster, and other *debris.* Both the firemen and police set to work and the unfortunate men were rescued from the ruins; but Boyhart was shockingly mutilated and he was insensible. Yerks sustained a broken leg, and was also injured internally. The injured men were removed to a neighboring drug store, where Boyhart's injuries were pronounced of a fatal character, for his skull was fractured and his ribs were crushed in. The police of the Forty-second precinct started with him to the residence of his sister, in High street, but while on the way thither he expired. Yerks was conveyed to the residence of his parents, at the corner of Pearl and Prospect streets. To the members of the police force under Captain Jacobs, of the Forty-second precinct, and to the firemen who perilled their lives in rescuing the unfortunate men, much credit is due. No danger was anticipated at the time the accident occurred, from the fact that there was no fire in the portion of the building on Plymouth street. The wall, it is believed, was pressed out by the large quantity of steam which generated in the building.

CITY ITEMS.

Mens', Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing, Ready-made: finest assortment in the city; also, Choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

Style, fit and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, No. 518 Market St., Philadelphia,
And No. 600 Broadway, New York.

Nature's Great Ally.—It took the world nearly two thousand years to discover and remedy one of the most fatal errors that mankind has ever believed in. From the time of Galen to a comparatively very recent date, it was supposed that, in order to cure a disease, it was necessary to weaken the already enfeebled patient by artificial means. Bleeding, blistering, violent purgation and salivation were the main reliance of the faculty, not more than fifty years ago. Restoratives were only administered as supplementary agents, after the lancet, cantharides, jalap, and calomel had done their depleting work. Modern science has effected a salutary reform in medical treatment. In place of the nauseous doses once administered in cases of indigestion, biliousness, constipation, sick headache, nervousness, intermittent fever, etc., Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are now given with the utmost confidence and the happiest results. The reason why this admirable botanical preparation has superseded the debilitating poisons of the old *materia medica* are these: It combines the properties of a wholesome tonic with those of a gentle cathartic, an anti-billious agent, a nervine, and a blood depurent. Thus, while it keeps the bowels free, regulates the liver, and purifies the current of life, it sustains the physical strength of the invalid, and by this means the expulsion of disease and the restoration of constitutional vigor go on together.

At this season, when intermittent and remittent fevers, with other complaints arising from a damp mephitic atmosphere are prevalent, a course of the Bitters is the best means of protecting the system from an attack.

Fine French Calf Boots and Gaiters.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner. Helweg will not employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 535 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

You will Find
A Fashionable Garment,
Neatly Made, Tastefully Trimmed,
A Perfect Fit,
Cut by Artists Unsurpassed,
at
Charles Stokes & Co.'s, No. 824 Chesnut street.

Astounding Reports.—
2000 Cases of Consumption Cured.
Professor Trosseau, of the Children's Hospital Paris, reports that, in two thousand cases of Consumption, in which the formula for *Upham's Fresh Meat Cure* was used, it cured nearly every one. It allays the cough, heals the lungs, and gives a new lease of life. Sold $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 602 Arch street.

Jewelry.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

Worth Knowing.
Pantaloons—as they should be cut,
to fit *neatly, comfortably, fashionably,*
are only to be found at
Charles Stokes & Co.'s,

Good Coal, Cheap.—Having a stock of superior Family Coal, all being purchased before the advance it will be sold at reasonable prices for this month at W. W. Alter's Coal Depot, Ninth street (No. 957,) below Girard avenue, and Office, corner of Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

Indigestion.—Very many persons are constant sufferers from indigestion and consequent debility: particularly those of sedentary habits and delicate females. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" are an all-sufficient antidote to their ailings and debility. Give them a judicious trial. Sold by Druggists.

Schaffers,
The Most Successful Pantaloon Cutter
in the city, is at
No.'s 824 Chesnut Street.
A Perfect Fit Guaranteed Always.

Drink the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read The Evening Telegraph, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

Trenwith's News Depot, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 614, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc. In addition to these all the other periodicals domestic and foreign, the daily papers published here, in New York, and other places, and the latest books can be found upon his counters. He deserves success, and will secure it.

From A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have just received *London Punch, Fun,* and *Reynolds' Miscellany.* Winch is well supplied with everything in the periodical and stationery line.

Good Coats for $8.
☞ Good Coats for $10. ☞
☞ Good Coats for $12. ☞
☞ Good Coats for $14. ☞ Chesterfield
☞ Good Coats for $16. ☞
☞ Good Coats for $18. ☞ Sacks and
☞ Good Coats for $20 ☞
☞ Good Coats for $22. ☞ Frocks.
☞ Good Coats for $25. ☞
☞ Good Coats for $30. ☞
☞ Good Pants, $4.00. ☞
☞ Good Pants, $5.00. ☞
☞ Good Pants, $6.00. ☞
☞ Good Pants, $7.00. ☞
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☞ Good Pants, $9.00. ☞
☞ Good Pants, $10.00. ☞
☞ Good Vests for $2·00. ☞
☞ Good Vests for $2.50. ☞
☞ Good Vests for $[illegible]. ☞
☞ Good Vests for $3·00. ☞
☞ Good Vests for $3 50. ☞
☞ Good Vests for $4 00. ☞
☞ Good Vests for $5 00. ☞
☞ Fall Overcoats, $7·50. ☞
☞ Fall Overcoats, $9·00. ☞
☞ Fall Overcoats, $10·00. ☞
☞ Fall Overcoats, $12·00. ☞
☞ Fall Overcoats, $15·00. ☞
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☞ Boys' Clothing, $4 to $20. ☞
☞ Boys' Clothing, $4 to $20. ☞
☞ Boys' Clothing, $4 to $20. ☞
☞ Boys' Clothing, $4 to $20. ☞

Immense assortment Gents', Youths', and Boys' Clothing—best we ever had, and Prices more reasonable than ever. A call solicited whether ready to purchase or not. Custom Department to make to order.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

McKEE—PENNOCK.—October 8, 1868, at No. 1409 Hanover street, by John G. Wilson, V. D. M., Mr. WILLIAM McKEE and Miss LOUISA PENNOCK, both of this city.

WEAVER—LOUDENSTINE.—On the 18th instant by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Mr. JACOB B. WEAVER and Miss REBECCA LOUDENSTINE both of this city.

DIED.

CHILD.—On the 17th inst., STEPHEN D. CHILD aged 67 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, Fraternal Division, No. 49, S. of T., and Fraternal Male and Female T. B. Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 755 S. Second street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Ebenezer M. E. Church Vault.

IRELAND.—On the morning of Wednesday, November 18, JULIA H., widow of the late William Ireland. **

MOORE.—On the 17th instant, SIDNEY, wife of William H. Moore, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 3744 Market street, on Sunday afternoon next at 1 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Asbury Vault.

WYAND.—On the 18th instant, JOHN, son of Jacob and Mary Wyand, aged 30 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Wingohocking Tribe, No. 30, Independent Order of Red Men, and the Frankford Lodge, No. 398, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 4521 Penn street, Frankford, on Sunday afternoon, the 22d instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 610

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ IMPORTANT STATEMENT.—JUSTICE to my many friends and patrons in Philadelphia demands that I should thus publicly state that I am not any longer connected with the Colton Dental Association of this city, as their operator, but am now operating in my own office, where I continue to make extracting teeth without pain, by nitrous oxide gas, my specialty, devoting my whole practice to this particular branch. The following eminent gentlemen in the dental profession send their cases of extracting teeth to me:

Dr. J. D. White,	Dr. Daniel Neale,
Dr. David Roberts,	Dr. Mahlon Kirke,
Dr. James S. Gilliams,	Drs. C. E. & E. E. Hopkins,
Dr. B. Winterbottom,	Dr. Edw. Townsend,
Dr. Louis Jack,	and many others.
Dr. H. F. Reinstein,	

Respectfully,
Dr. F. R. THOMAS,
11 9 mwf13t Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

☞ THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS. Administer it in the most approved manner. Do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that without pain. Say 11,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT STREET, Below Eighth.
11 9 mwf13t

☞ WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24$

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Treasurer's Department,
Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from Nov. 30 to Dec. 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
11 3 30t

☞ OFFICE OF THE MINGO OIL COMPANY, No. 111 WALNUT Street. Philadelphia, Nov. 17, 1868. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the MINGO OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1868, at 12 o'clock M. The punctual attendance of all Stockholders is particularly requested. TREVOR T. FOWLER, Secretary.
11 18 wftu3t

☞ NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 238 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, December 8, at 12 o'clock M. EDWARD P. HALL, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1868. 11 18mwf9t

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown.* Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf$

☞ AMONG A FEW OF THE DECIDED advantages which Elastic Sponge possesses over other materials is economy cleanliness health, and, above all, its perpetual elasticity. The Elastic Sponge is so prepared that it always maintains its original bulk so that mattresses, cushions, etc., filled with it never need redressing. 8 3 mwf$

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE
Patented June, 1868.
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PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
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PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10mw

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III. THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. A Chapter in the History of the Late War. By Edward A. Pollard.
IV. ONE TOO MANY. By Caroline Chesebro.
V. WOMEN AS PHYSICIANS. By Mary E Weger.
VI. TIED UP BY THE THUMBS. By T. A. Dodge.
VII. MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.
VIII. ACQUITTED. By H. H.
IX. THE TREASURE OF THE THREE KINGS. By Jane G. Austin.
X. TO A FRIEND. By R. H. Stoddard.
XI. WORDS AND THEIR USES. By Richard Grant White.
XII. BARCAROLLE. By Lilly Nelson.
XIII. THE GALAXY MISCELLANY. Who Took Ticonderoga? By B. F. D. Boys. By Harriet Prescott Spofford. Exit the Blonde. By D. H. Jacques.
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ALSO,
Just Opened, direct from the Manufacturer,
Embroidered Lace Curtains
NEW DESIGNS,
From the lowest to the highest quality—some of the the RICHEST MADE
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Experienced and reliable workmen superintend our Upholstery Department, and every effort is employed to give satisfaction and secure promptness in fulfilling the orders entrusted to us.

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TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!!
GREAT REDUCTION IN
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OLD HAVANA CIGARS formerly sold for 10 cents, now selling for 5 cents. Call at once. Must be sold before the new Tax Law's advent. Great inducement to the TRADE!

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LEWIS BLAYLOCK,
No. 52 N. EIGHTH St., Below Arch,
Where may be found a large assortment of
FINE FURS
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Also, ROBES AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS. GAUNTLETS MUFFLERS and CAPS, at reasonable rates. 11 20 fmw t12 31

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 $p

Dr. Burton's Tobacco Antidote.

WARRANTED TO REMOVE ALL DESIRE FOR TOBACCO. Is entirely *vegetable and harmless,* and is also an excellent appetizer. It *purifies* and *enriches* the blood, invigorates the system, possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. *Smokers and chewers for sixty years cured.* Price Fifty Cents per box. Post free. An interesting treatise on the injurious effects of tobacco, with lists of testimonials, references, etc., sent free. Agents wanted. Address
Dr. T. R. Abbott, Jersey City, N. J.

TESTIMONIALS.

Postmaster's Testimony.—I received a box of Burton's Antidote from Rev. J. M. Poulton, and find it *an effectual cure.* S. Gatshall, Connotton, Harrison Co., Ohio.

From the U. S. Treasury, *Secretary's Office.*—Please send a supply of the Antidote. *The one received has done its work surely.* O. T. Edgar.

From New Hampshire State Prison.—Gentlemen of influence here having been cured of the appetite for tobacco by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, we desire a supply for the prisoners of this institution.
Joseph Mayo, Warden of N. H. State Prison.

A Banker's Testimony. — Dr. Burton's Antidote for Tobacco *has accomplished all claimed for it.*
W. Mann, 1st Nat. Bank, New Albany, Ind.

A Clergyman's Testimony.—One Box of Antidote cured my brother and myself. It never fails.
Rev. I. W. Shoemaker, Kelley's Station, Pa.

From the Police Headquarters, Lynn, Mass.—*I have gained thirty-five pounds of flesh in three months by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, and all desire for tobacco is removed.* Wm. L. Wait, Jr.

From the Southern Home Journal, Baltimore, Md.—One box of Burton's Antidote *removed all desire for the weed from me.* I take pleasure in recommending it to all our readers. T. Y. Slater, Editor.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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Address orders to Geo. W. Dougherty, at Trenwith's Fancy Goods Store, 614 Chestnut St.

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HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
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SALES TO COMMENCE NOVEMBER 2, COMPRISING
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKING CLOTHS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, LINENS AND WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, MOURNING GOODS, ETC.

Owing to the wide reputation of their House, it is needless to detail the character of their stock. H., C. & Co. would merely state that their importations of the present season,

WHICH MUST BE SOLD
PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL TO THEIR
NEW MARBLE BUILDING, CHESNUT Street, above Broad,
Have never been surpassed in Philadelphia, containing an ENDLESS VARIETY of texture in Medium Priced Goods, as well as the
CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
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To lose no time before inspecting their stock, feeling assured that the
UNPARALLELED PRICES
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RAPID SALES.

IMPORTANT SALE OF MILLINERY GOODS,
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1868.
P. A. HARDING & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND VINE STREETS,
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NEW STORE, No. 806 ARCH STREET,
OFFER FOR SIXTY DAYS
A Large Assortment of MILLINERY GOODS at accommodating prices, and as extra inducement, they agree to give a discount of 10 per cent. on all goods purchased at THEIR CORNER STORE. Call and improve the opportunity. 11 16 6t

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LINEN STORE,
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SEVERAL CHEAP LOTS
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TOWELINGS BY THE YARD,
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The largest stock of LINEN GOODS in the City. 9 30 wfm$

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Broche, Paisley, and Blanket
Long and Square Shawls.
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Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street,
10 28 wfm1mrp ABOVE MARKET.

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SACRIFICE! SACRIFICE! SACRIFICE!
Having disposed of the Lease and Fixtures of the Store,
The Whole of our Stock Must be Sold Out by the 5th of December.
A Further Reduction of Fifteen Per Cent.
On the previous great reduction of
THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST,
Fifteen Cents Discount will be taken off Each Dollar Purchased.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
In REAL and IMITATION LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, Etc., we are determined to close out the stock REGARDLESS OF COST.
SALES POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE FOR THREE WEEKS.
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11 16 tf No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS
GEORGE FRYER,
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Invites attention to his stock of
Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.
Also, an elegant stock of SILKS in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 30 2mrp

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We will open on Monday a Large Lot of BLACK GOODS, obtained at a great loss to the importer, and which we will consequently sell very much lower than the regular prices. We will also offer some of our own Goods in Store at the same proportional reduction in prices, among which are—

Poplin Pekin, reduced from $1·25 to 75.
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Biarritz, reduced from 1·50 to 1·00.
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ALSO,
Chinchilla Cloths, reduced from $4·00 to 2·50
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Hemstitched Hdkfs., reduced from 31 to 18c.

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No. 9 South NINTH Street,
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RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
HAVE JUST OPENED
7000 YARDS
OF
Superb Changeable Silks,
At $1·50 and $1·90 Per Yard.
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CLOAKS, $12 to $25.
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MYERS' New Mourning Store,
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PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 22 3m

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

RURAL POEMS. By William Barnes. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. Philadelphia Agent, G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers are winning for themselves an enviable reputation as the publishers of really good books. They have been particularly fortunate in introducing to the American public some of the best of the rising generation of English poets. Jean Ingelow, Christina Rosetti, and, notably, William Morris with his "Jason" and noble "Earthly Paradise."

The splendid success of this last-named work is as gratifying to all lovers of genuine poetry as it must be to the author and his publishers. No poem given to the world during the last twenty years was received with the same universal tokens of delight as the "Earthly Paradise," and there are few which have so well deserved the same hearty and enthusiastic praise which it has received on all sides. This work has already passed through a number of editions, and it is likely to increase in popularity as readers become more familiar with its merits. An appropriate supplement to the "Earthly Paradise," is the little volume of Rural Poems by William Barnes, which Messrs. Roberts Brothers have just issued in holiday garb, and with illustrations by Hammett Billings and Winslow Homer. The simplicity of style and poetic appreciation of the homely scenes and incidents of every-day country life, which Wadsworth theorized about, is a natural instinct with Mr. Barnes. He has the rare, very rare, faculty of giving a poetic cast to the most commonplace subjects, and, with the exception of some dainty little idyls by the early English poets, we know of nothing with which the majority of the verses in the little book before us can be compared. Mr. Barnes' versification is often original and novel, and in looking over this collection of poems we find scarcely anything that can be objected to from a critical point of view. Here is a little idyl, homely as homely can be in subject, but we think it very charming nevertheless:—

THE BROKEN JUG.

Jenny and Tom.

(Tom idly swings about Jenny's jug, and breaks it against a stone.)

J.—As if you could not leave the jug alone!
Now you have smack'd my jug;
Now you have whack'd my jug;
Now you have crack'd my jug,
Against the stone.

T.—The jug was crack'd before, unknown to you;
So don't belie the stone;
It scarce went nigh the stone,
It just went by the stone,
And broke in two.

J.—Oh! crack'd before! no! that was sound enough,
From back to lip was sound,
To stand or tip was sound,
To hold or dip was sound.
Don't talk such stuff.

T.—How high then must I take its price to reach?
I'd buy some more as good;
I'd buy a score as good;
I'd buy a store as good:
For twopence each.

J.—Indeed! when stonen jugs were sold so dear!
No, there's a tap for lies;
And there's a slap for lies;
And there's a rap for lies,
About your ear.

T.—Oh! there are pretty hands! a little dear!

In a different vein is the following, which is characterized by a fine pathos and delicate feeling not often equalled by more pretentious poets:—

THE WIND AT THE DOOR.

As daylight darken'd on the dewless grass,
There still, with no one come to me,
To stay awhile at home by me,
Within the house, now dumb by me,
I sat me still as eveningtide did pass.

And there a windblast shook the rattling door,
And seemed, as wind did moan without,
As if my love alone without,
And standing on the stone without,
Had there come back with happiness once more.

I went to door, and out from trees, above
My head, upon the blast by me,
Sweet blossoms there were cast by me,
As if my love had pass'd by me,
And flung them down, a token of her love.

Sweet blossoms of the tree where now I mourn,
I thought, if you did blow for her,
For apples that should grow for her,
And fall red-ripe below for her,
Oh! then how happy I should see you kern.

But no. Too soon the fond illusion broke,
No comely soul in white like her,
No fair one, tripping light, like her,
No wife, of comely height like her,
Went by, but all my grief again awoke.

There are many pieces which we are tempted to quote, but those which we have given and the following must suffice as samples of Mr. Barnes' verse, and we are mistaken if they do not induce lovers of poetry to purchase the book and investigate its merits for themselves. This idyl we think is the gem of the collection:—

HOME'S A NEST.

A father (F.) and a neighbor or chorus of neighbors (C.)

F.—Here under the porch's grey bow,
All my children have shot to and fro,
With a sleek little head.
C.— Home's a nest.

F.—Here are windows where hills, in the blue
Of the sky, so long shone to their view,
And the sun's evening red—darted in,
And the nooks where their toetips all sprang,
And the walls and the places that rang
With their high-screaming din.
C.— Home's a nest;
Oh! home is a nest of the spring,
Where children may grow to take wing.

F.—As small-footed maidens here walk'd
By their mother, their little tongues talk'd
To her down-looking face.
C.— Home's a nest.

F.—And the boys trotted on at my side,
With the two steps they put to my stride
Of my big-footed pace:—and now each
Is withdrawn from our side and our hand,
And the oldest as far as the land
Of old England may reach.
C.— Home's a nest;
A nest where the young folk are bred
Up, to take on the work of the dead.

F.—And here, when the boys had begun
At their sisters with bantering fun,
How brisk was each tongue.
C.— Home's a nest.

F.—Of the girls, who could very soon find
How to pay off their brothers in kind,
Whether older or young,—and now each
Has his own day of life, and his door,
While his words and his doings no more
To the others may reach.
C.— Home's a nest,
Where babes may grow women and men,
For the rearing of children again.

F.—There straight-gaited John, that can show
How to handle a sword with a foe,
Is a comely young man;
C.— Home's a nest.

F.—And he swings a good blade by a hand
That has hit a few blows for his land.
And the merry-soul'd Ann;—oh! a dear,
She is wedded, and taken to turn
Her own cheeses, and roll her own churn,
But a good way from here.
C.— Home's a nest,
Where our children grow up to take on
Our own places, when we are all gone.

F.—There is dapper young Joe, that has made
A good jobbing in cattle, his trade,
Is so skilful of mind,
C.— Home's a nest.

F.—That the while any bullock might blare,
He would know her all round, ev'ry hair;
And my Fanny, so kind—and so mild,
That I often would hope she might stay
At my hearth, she is taken away,
Ay, my Fanny, dear child!
C.— Home's a nest,
All forsaken, when children have flown.
Like a nest in bush-top alone.

F.—There is Jim, that the neighbors all round
Made their pet, is now gone, and is bound
To a very good trade.
C.— Home's a nest.

F.—Though his head is as thoughtless, a lout,
As the ball he would hit so about,
In the games that they played,—and he's near;
But my Willie is gone from my door,
And too far to come back any more,
Any more to come here.
C.— Home's a nest.
Where our children are bred to fulfil
Not our own, but our Father's good will.

We think that Mr. Barnes' Rural Poems will find their way into many households. Nothing so pure and fresh in the way of poetry has been laid upon our table for many a day, and we are confident that the more they are read the better they will be appreciated. The volume has been gotten up in very tasteful style by the publishers.

—Messrs. Roberts Brothers have also published "The Little Gipsy," by Elie Sauvage, translated from the French of J. M. Luyster. This is an interesting and affecting little story, which children will like to read. It is handsomely printed and bound in holiday style. Received from G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "A Few Friends and How They Amused themselves," by M. E. Dodge. The author of this book has endeavored to show people how to amuse themselves in a social way. The information conveyed in the shape of a story, and descriptions are given of twenty different pastimes suitable for the parlor and social gatherings. Tha book is amusing, and is well adapted for the purpose intended.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us "Across the Atlantic," by Charles H. Haeseler, M. D. This is an account of a tour through France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, and England, in a series of letters originally contributed to the *Miners' Journal* of Pottsville, Pa.

—From the same publishers we have received "Married at Last," by Annie Thomas, one of the latest works of a popular novel writer.

—From the Presbyterian Publication Committee, No. 1334 Chesnut street, we have received the "Do Good Library," consisting of nine miniature volumes, titled as follows:—"Milly," "Little Helper," "Loitering Linus," "Stupid Sally," "Anna Hand," "Grandma Foster's Sunbeam," "Little Patience," "Little Dick Positive," and "Maud's Two Homes." Also, "Work for All," a religious story, by Rev. Charles P. Bush, D. D.

—*The Lady's Friend* for December, published by Deacon & Peterson, No. 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, has two steel illustrations, "Robert Burns and Highland Mary," and "Una and the Lion." A number of fashion plates, patterns for crotchet and needle work, and an attractive table of contents, make this an interesting and valuable number of a popular magazine for the fair sex.

—The *School-day Visitor* for December brings the twelfth volume to a close. The contents are as follows:—"Adventures of Tom Roper," by S. W. G. Benjamin. "Flowing Fountain," by Dr. J. D. Vinton. "A Visit to Jupiter," by Lizzie M. Hunt. "Ball and Sancho," by Charles D. Gardette. "Beautiful Snow," by Harriet B. McKeever. "Frightened at Nothing," a dialogue by Daisy. "Minerva's Stocking," by Pepsie. "On the Ice," by Mary Bynon Reese. "What their Papa did," by Uncle Charlie. "The Wonderful Seeds." "The Old Year and the New," by the Editor. "Our Stairway." "Song of the Winter Winds," by Alice Hawthorne, etc. The publishers, Messrs. Daughaday and Becher, No. 424 Walnut street, offer a variety of premiums to subscribers to the new volume.

—The high reputation of the old firm of Ticknor & Fields will doubtless be sustained by their successors, Fields, Osgood & Co. Mr. James T. Fields, whose name now appears at the head of the firm, is well known as a poet of more than ordinary merit and as a gentleman of the highest taste and culture. After the death of the elder Mr. Ticknor, Mr. James R. Osgood was taken into the firm, and the effects of his enterprise and business talents were immediately evident. The high standard of the publications of the house was maintained, and greater attention than ever was paid to getting out books in the most elegant style of the typographical art. Longfellow's translation of Dante's great poem was a superb specimen of book making, and innumerable other works might be mentioned as evidences of the good taste displayed both on the outside as well as the inside of volumes issued by this house.

Mr. Osgood is reputed to be the business man of the firm of Fields, Osgood & Co., as he was of the lately dissolved firm of Ticknor & Fields, and under his administration the imprimatur of Fields, Osgood & Co. will doubtless become as widely and as favorably known as was that of Ticknor & Fields.

—Charles Reade, the author of "Foul Play," is now writing a new story. Before it was fairly commenced, he sold the right to publish it serially in the *Cornhill Magazine*, one of the most popular of the English monthlies, for $25,000 in gold. Several of our American magazines have been in sharp competition for the advance sheets, and unusually large sums have been offered to the author. This story will doubtless yield Mr. Reade, for its serial publication in both countries and in book form, at least the sum of $50,000. Fifteen years ago Charles Reade was a comparatively unknown author, and now he is rapidly amassing a fortune by his literary labors.

PRACTICAL RECONSTRUCTION.

The Bright Side of Affairs in the South.

—The Superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad has just paid over to the Treasurer of the State of Georgia $25,000 from the earnings of the road for October.

—The Texas *Countryman* says that for several days past the Central Railroad has been running four freight trains a day. There must be an immense traffic up and down this road.

—The Charleston *Mercury* has a first-rate notice of a New Yorker who has established himself in business there and been elected alderman. That's friendly from a source usually so ultra.

—The barque Admiral Cecille, the fourth of a new line of vessels between France and Florida, arrived at Jacksonville on the 4th instant. She brings a valuable cargo of wines, liquors, and fancy goods.

—An arrangement has been made between an ocean line of steamers between New York and European ports and the New York and Wilmington (N. C.) line, by which transit between the different ports can be much facilitated.

—The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* notices that a manufacturer from France attracted by the advantages for manufacturing offered in Mississippi, is selecting a location near the line of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad. He will manufacture prints and bleached goods.

—Cattle over a year old, which have not been marked or branded, are everybody's property in Texas, and, like Cain, may be killed by any one who meets them. The San Antonio *Express* says that in that city the market is stocked with hides from the country, taken from cattle without a brand.

—In West Tennessee pork bids fair to rule at much lower prices this season than for several years past. The great abundance of mast, as well as the heavy yield of corn throughout the country, is putting hogs forward very rapidly, and will assure in that section a plentiful supply of pork. Sales have been made at five cents.

—The Huntingdon *West Tennessean* says:—Cotton continues to pour into market rapidly, and is being shipped to Nashville and other points, bringing in a rich return of greenbacks. A free school has been opened at the male academy in this place, under the care of Rev. Mr. Bass, who comes well recommended as a gentleman and scholar.

—Governor Scott, of South Carolina, in a recent address, expressed the belief, owing to the small debt of the State in comparison with the liabilities of others, that with a successful administration of the State government, and acquiescence and harmony among the people, South Carolina, by internal improvements and otherwise, must in a short time become financially one of the foremost States of the Union.

—The Clarksville (Red River county, Texas) *Standard* says:—The corn crop is decidedly a success, and is selling at thirty cents, specie, per bushel. Potatoes are abundant, and sell at forty cents, specie. The labor of the farmer in all the agricultural branches has not been without its reward this year, and we expect to see a degree of prosperity develop itself within the coming year that will remind us of former years. Now is the time for immigrants to come and settle in our midst, while everything is plenty and at low rates.

—The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* suggests that there shall be a divorce of material interests from party politics, and that all the energies and intellect of the people of the State shall unite harmoniously (however disagreeing in political matters) in a grand struggle for material development. The *Index* says:—"Virginia emerges from the desolation and business lethargy of war, and looks forward to a time of peace. She has lands and not workers. She has mines; their wealth sleeps undisturbed. She has seaports; they are guiltless of shipping. She has position; she needs capital to make it available. She has railroads which are the arteries to half the continent; she needs their control."

—The Richmond *Whig* of the 10th instant says:—We are informed that the "Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company," of New York, have transmitted a communication to General Lee, tendering to him the position of "Supervisor of Agencies" of that institution in the Southern States. The salary proposed to be paid is $10,000 per annum. In this connection we may state that there has recently been considerable "talk on 'Change" about the expediency of electing General Lee to the Presidency of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. The advocates of the idea argue that his election to that position would secure the immediate realization of the funds required to complete the road to the Ohio river.

—The Pine Bluff (Ark.)—where a terrific battle was fought during the war—*Reporter* says:—"During the present week business has been exceedingly brisk in our city. Farmers have been rushing their cotton into the market quite lively, and up to the present date there have been sold 1763 bales new cotton, making the total receipts for the season 2147 bales to November 1, 1868; and we think we may safely estimate the crop to be sold here yet at about five thousand bales. Supposing our farmers to invest one-half their crop in supplies for another year, they will have a snug little pile of greenbacks left to operate on. The cotton sold has averaged upwards of twenty cents per pound. Taking the present crop, with the chance farmers had in the spring, in fact, we may say during the whole season, and what may we expect next year? We believe they will be fully able to double the present crop, and in a few years, when our wild lands shall have been settled and our railroads are built (we'll have them), Pine Bluff will be one of the great Western cities."

The Mad-stone.

In the *Reporter* of October 2, we published an account of a remarkable cure performed by a mad-stone in the possession of B. S. Milam, Esq. A little son of Benjamin Ford, Esq., of this county, had been bitten by a poisonous snake on the instep. His leg began to swell and turned black. All the usual remedies failed. He was cured in three hours by the mad-stone. Notice of this remarkable cure has been copied from the *Reporter* by nearly every paper in the country. Many have believed that the cure was really performed; others have doubted it; while others have ridiculed the idea of a mad-stone curing a snake bite. This last class has generally been composed of those who have swallowed the absurd stories of the wild eagle carrying off a child in Tippah county, the headless child in Minnesota, of the big snake at Triune, of the flaming meteor that passed near enough to singe the hair of the narrator, and a dozen others equally absurd. The mad-stone is no hoax. It is a reality. It has been in Colonel Milam's family for fifty years, and has never, in a single instance, failed to cure snake or mad-dog bite. As soon as we can see the parties we intend to procure certificates of some of the wonderful cures it has performed. We do not desire the impression to go abroad that we have intentionally hoaxed our readers. So, in our first notice, we mentioned with minuteness all the particulars, and gave names, dates, and place, in order to enable our readers to ascertain for themselves if they suspected a hoax.—*Holy Springs (Miss.) Reporter.*

—Norwalk has taken several camels to board this winter.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

AN OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, No. 808 South TENTH Street. Inquire at 8 or 4 in the afternoon. 142

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated: mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED
From November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$80[illegible]6·74	
On Fire Risks	145,205·06	
	$948,711·80	
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1867	406,845·71	
	$1,355,557·51	

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF
As earned from Nov. 1, 1867, to Oct. 31, 1868.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$746,605·77	
On Fire Risks	148,317·72	
	$894,923·49	
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.	107,498·82	
	$1,002,422·31	

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,
During the year as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$424,052·74	
Fire Losses	73,485·87	
Return Premiums	59,141·02	
Reinsurances	36,106·51	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	50,586·63	
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	43,555·89	
Expenses	23,908·65	
		$710,837·31
		$291,585·00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

November 1, 1868.

$200,000	U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	U. S. 6 per cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan	211,375·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn'a Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company; principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 300 shares stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	322,486·94
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,178·88
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in Bank ....$116,150·08 Cash in Drawer .... 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date.

☞ By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be *forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company.*

☞ *No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."*

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
James C. Hand,
Theophilus Paulding,
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Hugh Craig,
John R. Penrose,
Jacob P. Jones,
James Traquair,
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Spencer M'Ilvaine,
John B. Semple, Pitts.,
A. B. Berger, do
D. T. Morgan, do.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,892·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1
$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

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$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
11 4 3m, No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

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UNITED SECURITY

LIFE INSURANCE

AND TRUST

COMPANY,

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICE:
S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

PHILADELPHIA.

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WM. A. PORTER,
F. A. DREXEL,
WM. V. McKEAN,
THOMAS W. EVANS,
S. H. HORSTMANN,
A. J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH PATTERSON,
WM. C. HOUSTON,
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HENRY E. ROOD.

NEW YORK.

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JOSEPH STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co., Bankers.

BOSTON.

HON. E. S. TOBEY, late President Board of Trade,

CINCINNATI.

A. E. CHAMBERLAIN, of Chamberlain & Co.

CHICAGO.

L. Z. LEITER, of Field, Leiter & Co.
C. M. SMITH, of Geo. C. Smith & Brothers, Bankers.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILLIAM GARVIN, of Garvin, Bell & Co.

ST. LOUIS.

JAMES E. YEATMAN, Cashier Merchants' National Bank.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HON. J. W. PATTERSON, U. S. Senator,

BALTIMORE.

WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, Superintendent Consolidated Railway Line, New York to Washington.
S. M. SHOEMAKER, of Adams & Co.'s Express.
CHRISTIAN AX, of G. W. Gail & Ax.
FRANCIS T. KING, President Central Savings Bank.

GEORGE H. STUART, President.
HENRY E. ROOD, Vice-President.
C. F. BETTS, Secretary.
J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physician.
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Monday, " 23, 7 A.M	Monday, " 23, 11
Tuesday, " 24, 7½ A.M	Tuesday, " 24, 11½
Wed'day, " 25, 8 A.M	Wed'day, " 25, 12½
Thursday, " 26, 8 A.M	Thursday, " 26, 12
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PROPOSALS.

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ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 3, 1868.

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Delivery to commence January 1, 1869, and to co tinue in equal quantities on the first day of eac month for five months ensuing.

Proposals should be made for each article SEPA RATELY, and in TRIPLICATE, with a copy of this ad vertisement attached to each, and bear the indorse ment in their own hand of the persons, of who there must be *at least two*, offered as surety for th faithful performance of the contract, if awarded.

Bids will be received for any amount not less tha 100,000 pounds.

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Proposals should be addressed to the undersigne and indorsed upon the envelope, "*Proposals for th Delivery of Forage and Straw.*"

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Brevet Captain and A. A. Q. M., U. S. A., in charge o Depot. 11 16 6t

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10 31 1m THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

THE MONCRIEFF BATTERY.

Not a Mere Gun-Carriage—"A Fortification in Itself"—Explanation of the Principle and Operation of the Battery.

From the London Spectator, Oct 24.

Those who had never heard anything of the Moncrieff Battery until within the last few months, and who have only half considered the broad questions which this solution of one side of the fortification problem opens out, are probably wondering why so much fuss is being made about a gun-carriage. Those who have been interested in the invention during the ten years of its incubation have for their parts been inclined rather to wonder why a fuss has not been made about it before. Perhaps the British public will come to wonder as these last before the invention is done with; and then not to wonder, when they remember the difficulties which beset the introduction of a new invention and the obstructions which oppose it. Without pausing now to examine, on the one hand, the causes which interfere with the ready and immediate acceptance of every new invention which comes forward, and which would naturally operate with greater force in proportion as the invention is original; and without, on the other hand, recklessly assigning the delay to official obtuseness, we may observe that Captain Moncrieff's invention is sufficiently important to have merited recognition some time ago, and fully to warrant all that is being said about it now. For it is to be noticed at the outset that the invention is not by any means comprised in the expression "a mere gun-carriage." That is exactly what the Moncrieff battery is *not*. It is a battery—a system—a fortification in itself. The carriage is but the material application of the system. To make this clear, we will endeavor in a few words as possible to explain what the invention is designed to effect. The simplest and most primitive form of defense is, we need hardly say, a parapet of earth, or sand, or natural materials. Given such a parapet, the question straightway arises, how shall it be applied to the protection of men and guns? In the case of riflemen there is no difficulty. The soldier remains behind the parapet until he has loaded his rifle and is ready to fire, when he rises up, discharges his piece, exposing himself for a moment, and at once retreats behind the parapet again. This is simple enough, and this is the natural order of defense. The parapet is a fixed shield, from behind which the defender appears only momentarily to strike a blow, exposing him as little as possible. In the case of a gun, however, the problem is less easy of solution. It has not hitherto been found practicable to raise and lower guns weighing many hundredweight or tons as handily and readily as rifles. So the guns have been fixed in position to fire either through the parapet or over it. The first of these systems gives us the embrasure; the second gives us the barbette battery—each with its objections and its advantages. The embrasure obviously constitutes in itself an unprotected point. It is a breach in the continuity of defense, affording a good mark for the enemy's fire, and furnishing a ready means of entrance for shot and shell. But this is not all. The embrasure necessarily restricts greatly the lateral range of the guns, which can only deliver their fire within the angle defined by the splay of its sides. Again, an embrasure is easily destroyed. The breach already commenced is greatly widened by a few well-directed hostile projectiles; even the concussive effect of its own gun, and the gradual deterioration due to rain and weather, in time accomplishes what the enemy may fail to achieve. To meet this last class of objections, and in view of the increasing range, accuracy, and power of rifled ordnance, it has become necessary of late years to supplement the weakness of the primitive earth opening, or the modified weakness of the revetted embrasure, with a shield of some sort. And in an iron age, iron shields naturally presented themselves as a most efficient means of defense. Thus the Gibraltar and Milwall Shields, for example, were designed to close the embrasure, leaving only an opening for the gun to fire through. This, the latest and best form of embrasure, remains, however, an embrasure still—an iron instead of an earthen one. But until the introduction of Moncrieff's system this iron embrasure promised to present the most familiar type of defense. The barbette system consists in raising the gun permanently above the parapet over which it is to fire. By this arrangement the characteristic disadvantages of the embrasure are got rid of. The guns have free lateral play, the parapet is unbroken, and the infantry men behind it are securely protected. But these advantages are obtained at the expense of the gun and the men who have to serve it, for the guns and gunners are scarcely protected at all. Raised above the parapet, they furnish fair marks for the enemy. And so accurate is the fire of modern ordnance and small arms, that practical men have long since deemed that the days of barbette batteries are past. If any one desire the enlightenment of actual experience on this point he has but to read Colonel Von Scheliha's "Treatise on Coast Defense," where he will find among the deductions from the experience acquired in the American war, one to the effect that barbette batteries are nowadays not tenable. And this deduction he will find expressed over and over again. Thus we were left with a choice between two evils. On the one hand, the fettered fire of the embrasure, with its imperfect protection; on the other, the almost total absence of protection afforded by the barbette system. A third plan, it is true, has found some favor—a plan which combines many of the advantages of both the barbette and embrasure—the plan, that is, of revolving cupolas or turrets. By this system free lateral range is obtained and excellent protection. But the cupola has its disadvantages too, the chief one being its enormous cost. Added to this, it is not absolutely invulnerable; the porthole, however small, is an embrasure after all, and thus presents a point, however limited, of attack; and, finally, it is not a pleasant thing to have to fight your gun in a close box, the mechanism of which may get out of order, and either cripple or helplessly expose you. At this point Captain Moncrieff steps in and strikes through the mass of difficulties by treating his gun exactly as if it were a rifle. He goes back to the primitive system of defense, and asks for a simple earth parapet only, by means of which he promises to afford us an almost perfect protection. And this is how he accomplishes his object. He mounts his gun on a small carriage, which rests upon a pair of curved iron elevators or rockers. Under the fore part of these rockers he places a counterweight, slightly in excess of the weight of the gun. We will for the moment suppose the gun to be loaded and ready to fire. It is now *en barbette*, the counterweight being at the bottom of the system, the gun at the top looking over the parapet. The weight being heavier than the gun, the system remains in this position until the gun is fired, when the force of recoil disturbs the equilibrium, recoils the gun backwards upon the elevators, and raises the counterweight. By this act of recoil the gun becomes lowered behind the parapet, and being here held by a simple mechanical contrivance, it is ready for loading, gun, carriage, counterweight, and elevators being completely hidden from the enemy. It is the rifle over again. Up to fire; down to load. When the loading is accomplished the catch is released, the superior weight of the counterweight brings it down and raises the gun into the firing position, whence, after delivering its fire, it again retreats. It will, perhaps, be possible for our readers to gather from this rough general description a fair notion of the main features of the invention. For fuller details they must turn to other sources. Next to the bold but simple conception of treating a huge gun as though it were a rifle, what is most to be admired is the ingenious way in which this conception has been carried out. The end is accomplished without having resorted to any new force or elaborate mechanical contrivance. All that is done is to utilize a force which had hitherto been not only useless, but absolutely hurtful. The force of recoil has always been a great bugbear with artillerists. It has been a destructive, troublesome force, to be got rid of somehow—to be checked by breaks, and buffers, and friction surfaces, to be absorbed by great weight in the gun, by great strength in the carriage, and by stout pivots, and racers, and platforms. But always it has been an agent potent for evil, not for good—one of which artillerymen would gladly be quit. This force Captain Moncrieff has converted into a useful ally, and coaxed into doing invaluable service. He makes it the muscle of his system. It carries down the gun after firing; and, stored up in the counterweight, it raises the gun after loading. No expression better describes what Captain Moncrieff has done than one which he himself used in a lecture some years ago at the Royal United Service Institution. He said that he "set one elephant to tame another." There is something exceedingly beautiful and philosophical in this contrivance; and none the less credit is due to Captain Moncrieff because it seems, now that it has been accomplished, almost self-evident. Inventors out of work must, one would think, be tearing their hair at the thought of how great and obvious an opportunity they have let slip. But it has been done at last, and that with so perfect and careful an adjustment of constructive detail, that the most complete and remarkable success has attended the first trials. Speaking broadly, we may say that in the course of the trials which have this summer and autumn been made with a 6½-ton gun, mounted in this way, and giving, with elevators, counterweight, and carriage, a total moving mass of twenty-two tons, no hitch worth mentioning has occurred. The working of the system has proved in all respects admirably satisfactory, far more so than its most sanguine supporters could have expected. The gun has shot accurately; the carriage has worked smoothly; it has proved rapid in operation and surprisingly easy to work, so easy, indeed, that on one occasion a detachment of three men worked the gun and fired five rounds at a moving object with fair rapidity. With larger detachments (ten men and a non-commissioned officer) and a little more experience, a rate of fire of one shot in a minute and three seconds has been attained. The carriage has been covered with sand and dirt, and has still worked satisfactorily. The reflecting sight, by means of which the gun can be laid without exposing a single man, has answered well. And although the trials are not yet completed, but little remains to be done, if anything, to establish the invention as an accomplished success. Even to glance at the many applications of the system and its remarkable advantages would furnish matter for a separate article. But we must notice as briefly as possible the main advantages which will accrue from its adoption. In the first place, the protection which it affords seems all that is to be desired, and very much more than until lately appeared to be attainable. Not a man need be exposed, and the gun itself only appears above the parapet for the few moments necessary to enable it to be laid and deliver its fire. The parapet may be as thick as is thought necessary, and that most efficient of all materials, earth, can be employed. A thick earth parapet may, indeed, be made practically indestructible. We had tolerable evidence of this in the case of the parapets which formed the landward defenses of Sebastopol. The gun derives also incidental protection from the fact that, as it only appears for a moment and leaves no trace of its whereabouts, nothing remains for an enemy to fire at. But Captain Moncrieff proposes to use, on occasion, no parapet at all. He proposes to place his gun in "gun-pits," thus making the natural surface of the ground his parapet. In these cases there is absolutely nothing for an enemy to destroy. When a parapet is used it becomes possible to mount the guns on a travelling carriage on rails, and so to run it along from one part of the work to another. And the uncertain, mementary appearance of a gun over a parapet would be scarcely less embarrassing to an enemy than its sudden and unexpected appearance out of the ground where no defenses are known to exist. The absence of any horizontal strain due to recoil removes the necessity for expensive solid foundations for the platform, in addition to rendering practicable that application of a carriage on rails of which we have spoken. In point of economy the system presents much advantages; costly iron shields or still costlier cupolas will in certain positions be no longer needed. And, owing to the command and free lateral range of the guns mounted in this way, one "Moncrieff" gun would be equal to at least three firing through embrasures. When gun pits are used it would be unnecessary to make them before the actual occasion arose, and thus the plan of a great part of our fortifications would be kept secret, and all the expenses of repair avoided. All that would be necessary would be to decide where guns should be placed in case of need, and to keep a supply of these carriages ready against any emergency. The invention promises to effect a considerable and economical revolution in the science of defense—economical, whether we consider it in regard to the nature of the parapet, the number of guns required, the cost of the defensive and mechanical appliances, and the saving of life; while it must add greatly to the efficiency of the defense, and give it an advantage over the attack which to a defensive power like England can hardly be exaggerated.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENGLISH MEDICAL WORKS.—WILLIS P. HAZARD, No. 724 SANSOM street, will close out the entire stock of Medical Books, mostly London editions of good authors, at less than cost, comprising the Sydenham Society's issues, John Churchill's publications, Cooper's Surgical Dictionary, some excellent French works, etc e c, to which the attention of physicians is requested.

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RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 8·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2·25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3·00

At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express 3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3·25.

At 11 A. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 1·30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line; Fare, $3·25.

The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY. (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, October 5, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A.M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11.45 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 7·00 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and South west, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8 2 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

9 15

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Summer Passenger Trains leave the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 1·25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00, and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·10 A. M., 1·34, and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2·50 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·41 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7¼, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia...... 10·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport...... 8·20 A. M.
" arrives at Erie...... 9·25 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia...... 11·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport...... 8·35 P. M.
" arrives at Erie...... 9·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia...... 8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport...... 6·25 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven...... 7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie...... 10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport...... 10·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia...... 7·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie...... 7·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport...... 8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia...... 5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

11 1

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M. 4·50 P. M. and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

THE EAST INDIA

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company have an exclusive grant to lay

SUBMARINE CABLES

FROM

Canton to Tien-Tsin,

(THE SEAPORT OF PEKIN),

CONNECTING ALL THE PORTS ON THE

ASIATIC COAST,

Whose foreign commerce amounts to

One Thousand Millions Annually.

This Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New York, with a

CAPITAL OF $5,000,000;

SHARES, $100 EACH.

A limited number of shares are offered at $50 each, payable $10 each, $15 November 1, balance in monthly instalments of $2·50 per share.

THE INQUIRIES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS INSTRUCT US TO SAY IT MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOVEMBER 20 NEXT.

For Circulars, Maps, and full information apply to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia;

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania and at the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,

8 29 NEW YORK.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT SEPT. 13, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train...... 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·00, and 9·00 P. M.
Fast Line...... 11·40 A. M.
Erie Express...... 11·40 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation...... 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation...... 4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train...... 5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express...... 8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express...... 11·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express...... 12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running to Williamsport only Saturday night. On Sunday-night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express...... 1·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express...... 7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation ... 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and 7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express...... 7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train...... 9·10 A. M.
Fast Line...... 9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train...... 12·30 P. M.
Erie Express...... 5·10 P. M.
Day Express...... 5·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation...... 9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
CAPT. F. D. MAY,
Continental Hotel.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 2 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.—WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5, 1868.

On the petition of WARREN HOLDEN, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted him on the 1st day of May, 1855, for an Improvement in BOOT AND SHOE STRETCHERS:

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 5th day of April next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing. ELISHA FOOTE,
11 6 f 3t Commissioner of Patents.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,

1 1 PHILADEL A.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street, Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH, AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning.
Nov. 23, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [11 17 5t

LARGE SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.
November 24, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [11 18 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Wednesday Morning.
Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [11 20 4t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

SALE OF FIXTURES.
On Saturday Morning.

Nov. 21, at 10 o'clock, upon the premises, No. 1302 Chesnut street, the superior fixtures of the store, comprising fine show-cases, counters, French plate mirrors, etc. 11 19 2t

SHERIFF'S SALE.
On Saturday,

Nov. 21, upon the premises, No. 20 N. Eighth street, the stock, good-will, lease, and fixtures of a fancy goods and variety store. The stock comprises a full assortment of fine Paris fancy goods, notions, etc. [11 17 4t

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BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

CONTRIBUTION SALE OF COLLECTION OF MODERN PAINTINGS
This (Thursday) and Friday Evenings.

At 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a collection of modern paintings. Among the artists represented are James Hamilton, Edmond D. Lewis, Ed. and P. Moran, G. W. Nicholson, Bonfield, Jr., Thomas Birch, Louis Lang, Arnold Wetkamp, J. Wilson, S. Walker, S. P. Dyke, and others.

The paintings are now on exhibition with catalogues. 10 19 2t

VERY IMPORTANT SALE.
HIGH CLASS MODERN PAINTINGS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., respectfully announces that he has received instructions to sell the

GALLERY OF J. P. BEAUMONT, Esq.,

of New York, consisting of Original Specimens by Artists of celebrity, selected by him in the various capitals of Europe, and containing an unusual number of Paintings of the highest value and distinction, painted expressly to his order. Among them are the works of

E. Johnson, N.A.
Carl Becker
A. Achenbach
Guillemin
C. Schlesinger
Frore
Fauvelet
Dansaert
Serrure
Devedeux
Verboeckhoven
Otto Erdman
Carl Hoff
De Jonghe
J. H. Dell
W. S. Mount, N.A.
L. Mignot
Chev. Calisch
Denoter
L. Escascura
Schelfhout
Van Hove
Van Wyngaerdt
J. T. Peele
Beddington
Stephanoff
G. Armfield
Toussaint
W. Amberg
Jan Platteel
Unterberger etc. etc.
Mme. Ronner
Gesselschap
F. Kels
V. Chavet
C. Hoguet
W. Riefstahl
Nordenberg
A. Rosier
Jernberg
W. C. Knell
W. Gentz
H. Baron
Eug. de Block
E. von Raven
F. Stroebel

Together 167 specimens, selected for their beauty and artistic merit, by the above well-known connoisseur, and which will be exhibited in the EASTERN GALLERIES OF THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth, on SATURDAY, 21st November, and day and evening until the time of sale.

The sale will take place on TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, December 1 and 2, at half-past 7 o'clock. 10 19 tf

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M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
November 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange.
FRONT (North), Nos. 316 and 318—Brick Warehouse.
ARCH, No. 731—Large and Valuable Residence.
FRONT and MIFFLIN, S. W. corner—Large Lot.
ELEVENTH (North), No. 611—Modern Residence.
FRANKLIN, No. 616—Genteel Dwelling.
CULVERT, No. 320—Genteel Dwelling.
GROUND RENT, $27 a year.
FIFTH (North), No. 933—Modern Dwelling.
MAIDEN LANE, 20 Acres—Valuable Neck property, valuable for brick yards.
NINETEENTH, above Arch—Desirable Dwelling.
WASHINGTON SQUARE, No. 226—Valuable Residence.
NINTH (South), No. 517—Modern Residence.
COATES, No. 337—Valuable Building and large Lot.
HAINES, No. 204—Modern Dwelling.
BROAD (North), No. 2626—Modern Dwelling.
KATES, No. 1373—Genteel Dwelling.
TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Avenue—Coal Yard.
FOURTH (North), No. 848—Brick Factory.
COATES, No. 2443—Genteel Dwelling.
DARBY Road—Residences and large lots.
MOUNT MORIAH Lane—Large lot.
K, south of Pike, Twenty-third ward.
ELLSWORTH, Nos. 1100 and 1102—Genteel Dwellings.
RICHMOND, No. 3252—Desirable Dwelling.
Full particulars in catalogues.

STOCKS.
50 shares Union Bank Tennessee.
40 shares Central Transportation Co.
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
50 shares Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Co.
100 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.
2 shares Academy of Fine Arts.
8 shares Union Mutual Insurance Co. 11 20 3t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge. 9 29

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 1

SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.
On Monday Morning.

Nov. 23, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.

Also, a superior assortment of ladies', misses', and children's city made goods. 11 19 3t

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MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Executors' Sale No. 704 Franklin street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, FINE FRENCH PLATE MIRROR, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning.

22d instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 704 Franklin street, above Coates, by order of Executors, the superior parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, piano forte by Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company, very fine French-plate mantel mirror, handsome Brussels and other carpets, Venetian blinds, kitchen furniture, etc. 11 19 3t

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THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

HORSES, MULES, WAGONS, ETC

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
November 18, 1868.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, November 30, 1868, commencing at 10 o'clock, at Lincoln Depot, a quantity of Quartermaster's stores no longer required by the Department, consisting in part of,—

25 Horses,
50 Mules,
200 Army Wagons,
100 Wagon Wheels,
50 Ambulance Wheels,
1 Shingle Machine,
3 Circular Saws,
150 King Bolts,
160 Tongue Chains,
5000 Open Links,
26 Wagon Jacks,
8 Carts,
5 Ambulances,
1 Dead Horse Dray,
5,000 lbs. Iron, assorted,
5000 lbs. Steel, do.,
5000 lbs. Rope, do.,
20,000 lbs. H and M Shoes, assorted,
20,000 feet Oak and Ash Lumber,
200 Wagon Wheel Boxes,
600 Ambulance Wheel Boxes,
4,000 S Hooks

together with a quantity of articles rated as unserviceable, consisting in part of Brushes, Lanterns, Harness, Whips, Chairs, Files, Bedsteads, etc.

Attention is especially called to the high class of Mules offered at this sale.

Catalogues will be furnished.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. P. BLUNT,
Brevet Colonel, A. Q. M.,
11 20 6t Acting Depot Quartermaster.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT THE NATIONAL ARMORY.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, the following CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES will be offered at public auction, at the NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts, MONDAY, December 14, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz:—

Small arms, various models,
Horse Equipments,
Parts of Artillery Bits,
Accoutrements,
Parts of Arms, various models,
Old Tools,
Boxes,
Old Rope,
Scraps, iron-wrought, and cast.
Machinery,
Scraps Steel,
Old Grindstones,
Gun Stocks, various stages,
Old Vices,
Lot Window Frames,
Sash and Blinds,
1 Mowing Machine,
Horse Carts,
Tallow,
1 Old Shed, etc.

Catalogues giving quantity, etc., have already been furnished. Parties who have not received them will be supplied by applying to the Commanding Officer.

J. R. McGINNESS,
11 20 fmw6t Brevet Major Commanding.

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, Of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
6 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE IMBROGLIO.

The Collector Transmits His Letter to Secretary McCulloch.

The excitement with reference to the conflict of authority case between the Secretary of the Treasury and Collector J. W. Cake, of this port, continues unabated, and this morning the Collector was visited by many gentlemen high in position, who congratulated him upon the stand he had taken.

Several furnished him with precedents for his conduct, and one of these documents they claim places the honorable Secretary in the rather strange position of saying one thing one day, and reversing it the next. It is in the shape of a telegraphic despatch as follows:—

"WASHINGTON, March 1, 1867.—To J. R. Flanigan, Naval Officer, Philadelphia:—You have the power, under the law and regulations, to remove your deputy or other subordinates. Should removals be made nominations will be considered in due time.
"H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of Treasury."

Another and important case on the side of the Collector occurred during the administration of President Van Buren. The Secretary then took exception to certain removals made by Collector George Wolf, and refused at first to approve it; but, after receiving a letter from Mr. Wolf, of which the following is an extract, he acquiesced:—

"My position then, sir, is briefly this:—In the first place I claim the right to nominate my subordinate officers upon entering upon the duties of my office, and am entitled by common courtesy to their approval, except there be strong objections to the contrary, and those objections are made satisfactorily to appear.

"That in the second place, I am no more bound to retain a set of men about me, however recently appointed, whose services I do not want, and in whose integrity I have no confidence, than if they had been appointed for forty years.

"And, lastly, I claim it as my undeniable and exclusive right to remove any subordinate officer of the Customs under my control at any time I may think proper, without the consent or approbation of the Department first being had, or assigning any reason for such removal, the only case in which the approbation of the Department is necessary being that of nomination for employment."

Of more recent date is the case of William B. Johns, who was removed from his position of Deputy Collector by Mr. Cake. Mr. McCulloch then refused to approve, but after examination he consented to the confirmation of the present deputy.

Mr. Cake then solicited the advice of Attorney-General Brewster, who held that the Collector had the absolute and unqualified right of removing deputies or subordinates without assigning any reason whatever.

Mr. Cake this morning transmitted the following letter to Secretary McCulloch, in reply to the order received on Wednesday:—

CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20, 1868.—Sir:—Your letter of the 17th instant is received, directing a reduction of my force here, and consequently a reduction of expenses, which I think may very properly be done at this time. With this direction I cheerfully comply, and in fact did so a few months ago, when you made a similar request. At that time, however, you reconsidered your desire.

Whatever "a special agent" may resort in regard to the practicability of a reduction of force is well enough, perhaps, but he has no right whatever to dictate who I shall remove. He has named, with but one or two exceptions, the most useful, competent, and attentive men in the force of Inspectors.

My desire is to retain those who are most reliable, as by this course of action the public interests will be best subserved; and I am sure you will agree with me. No charges are made by the "Special Agent" against the men named, and I have therefore dismissed the following-named Inspectors, viz:—

Thomas H. Green, No. 21; David T. Knorr, No. 1; Smith Skinner, No. 31; Samuel S. Burns, No. 48; William Kenney, No. 51; George W. Gaw, No. 53; John M. Browning, No. 56; J. B. Nones, No. 16; Frank B. Medlar, No. 31; J. G. Edwards, No. 4; James C. Justice, No. 17; G. Nelson Smith, No. 25.

I am, respectfully,
J. W. CAKE,
Collector of Port.

To Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of Treasury, Washington, D. C.

The Collector stated this morning that such a thing as order could not be maintained at this port, did the men know that he had no power of removing them without the sanction of the Department. If such a thing were adopted he claims that it would be detrimental to the interests of the Government.

THE FAIR IN AID OF THE HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN, which has been held during the past week, at the southeast corner of Eighteenth and Chesnut streets, has been attended by a large concourse of people. The stock of goods which was furnished for this fair was very large and attractive. The art gallery has been a source of considerable attraction, and the post office has been a medium of considerable amusement. The sale of goods will be continued this evening and to-morrow, and will positively close on Saturday evening at 9 o'clock. The articles for sale are well adapted for Christmas presents, and are offered at a very low price. Those, therefore, who desire to provide themselves with appropriate articles for gifts can do so at a very moderate outlay, and at the same time aid the very excellent object of this fair.

LOST HIS ALE AND PLUNDER AND GOT ARRESTED.—Thomas Gillen desired to moisten his clay, and with that object in view he proceeded to the liquor saloon of Richard Dennis, at Twenty-second and South streets, and called for a glass of ale. The publican proceeded, glass in hand, to the cellar, for the purpose of drawing off the desired *quantum* of the malty beverage, when Thomas embraced the opportunity of making himself acquainted with the contents of the money-drawer. His investigation disclosed the fact that the day's sale of "John Barleycorn" amounted to the small sum of $1·50, which Thomas did not turn up his nose at, but transferred from the drawer to his own pocket, and then started off minus his ale. He was pursued, however, and trotted before Alderman Dallas, who committed him to prison.

STOLE A SHOW CASE.—Patrick Dougherty is a youthful son of the Emerald Isle, and has seen seventeen summers. Patrick resides at Seventeenth and Sansom streets, and had his cupidity excited yesterday afternoon, while passing along Market street, by a show case containing a lot of gentlemen's furnishing goods. Patrick shouldered the show case, which belonged to Caldwell & Bennett, No. 2200 Market street, and marched boldly off with it. Subsequently Patrick and the show case were found in company on a lot, and a portion of the goods had been distributed among some of Patrick's chums. He was arrested and taken before Alderman Jones, who held him in $1500 bail to answer.

A BURGLARY NIPPED IN THE BUD.—John A. Carr and Robert Taylor got on the back veranda of the residence of Mrs. Eliza Ford, No. 1802 Hamilton street, about 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, and had so far progressed with a contemplated burglary as to get a window open, but before effecting an entrance into the house they were nabbed by policemen and taken before Alderman Pancoast, who committed them to prison.

A DOUBLE THEFT.—A chap named William Smith stole a number of bags from a Mr. Detwiler, in Montgomery county, and afterwards broke into the residence of Mr. Sheaf, in the same neighborhood, and stole some blankets, etc. He was arrested in this city, and was held to bail by Alderman Thomas to answer in Montgomery county.

Y. M. C. A.—The anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening next, November 24, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by the Rev. J. Cotton Smith, D. D., of New York, Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., Rev. C. H. Payne, and others.

FOUND DROWNED.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning the body of a man named William McGinnis, who resided at No. 1745 Fitler street, was found floating in the river by Policemen Jones and Leonard. Whether the drowning was accidental, the result of violence, or voluntary, is not known.

ROBBERS ABOUT.—Reuben Sands, who keeps a hotel on the Wissahickon pike, was robbed on Wednesday night of a set of harness, and Mr. Edward Magarge, in the immediate neighborhood, was relieved of some blankets and other articles. There is no clue to the thieves or missing articles.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—The house of Robert Tolan, on Morris street, Germantown, was entered through a window on Wednesday night, and robbed of a quantity of silverware. No arrests have been made.

GRANT.

The President Elect in the City—What He is Doing.

General U. S. Grant, the President elect of the United States, reached the city yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, and has taken up his quarters at the Continental Hotel. The General left New York at noon yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, his brother-in-law, General Dent, and General Badeau, a member of his staff. The party were met at the West Philadelphia Depot by George H. Stuart and one or two other intimate friends, and driven as quietly as possible to the Continental.

During the latter part of the afternoon and early in the evening, the General was called upon by a number of his personal friends, members of the Union League, and prominent members of the Republican party, but he kept himself in as much seclusion as possible. About nine o'clock he retired to rest, after leaving word with one of the hotel attendants, to request all visitors to leave their cards in his box for inspection in the morning.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning the General, accompanied by General Dent, paid a friendly and informal visit to the Hon. Horace Binney, after which he returned to his rooms at the Continental, and kept as quiet as possible. He has not been thus far particularly bored with visitors, only a limited number of his old army associates and leading Republican politicians having called on him this morning. There is no crowd or excitement whatever about the Continental.

This afternoon a private dinner will be given to the General, at the Union League House, the invitations to which are confined to very few intimate friends of the General, and this evening he will visit the Academy of Music and enjoy the performance of the Opera Bouffe Troupe.

The General has accepted an invitation to visit the Union League House this evening, at 9 o'clock, at which time he will be the recipient of a serenade tendered to him under the auspices of the "Boys in Blue" of this city. The distinguished visitor is in excellent health and looks remarkably well. The extent of his sojourn in this city is not yet known.

THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES and Boys in Blue will serenade General Grant this evening at the League House. It is needless to say that a large crowd will collect to welcome the President elect

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Contested Elections.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Allison, Ludlow, Peirce, and Brewster.—As per agreement of Saturday last, counsel appeared in court this morning to argue the motion made by the respondent to strike out the petitions of the contestants because of the insufficiency of the affidavits supporting them.

William H. Rawle, Esq., stated to the court there were seven contested election cases here, five of which were in the Common Pleas and two in the Quarter Sessions, and the court had considerately consented to hear them all together, and, in response to this consideration, himself, Messrs. Meredith and Mann, representing the contestants in all the cases, had agreed in order to make all the cases similar, to withdraw the last specification in the District Attorney's case, setting forth the prevention of a fair election by the Sheriff's deputies.

William L. Hirst, Esq., on the part of the respondents, said he would consent to this, and thought that the withdrawal of all the specifications would save the Court a great deal of trouble.

The Court granted the application; Judge Ludlow dissenting.

Mr. Hirst, opening the argument on the part of the respondents in support of the motions to quash, said he would argue no question that had already been overruled. Here were seven different petitions of seven different parties, necessitating seven examinations; and he thought it would be of use to examine the history of these contests. At first contests were confined to one office, but of late years the number of offices involved had increased wonderfully. Now parties had thrown into Court the canvasses of seven candidates, forty-four election districts were brought in, thirty or forty thousand votes were to be scrutinized, the conduct of seven hundred and sixty-six election officers to be tried. Disappointed candidates would rush anywhere, and, like parties who had received a verdict against them, would hasten to ask for a new trial, which substantially this proceeding was.

As he said before, he would not raise any question already decided by the Court unless specially invited by the Court to do so. In the case coming under the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas, the law applicable consisted first of the Acts of Assembly of July, 1839, which referred to the offices of the Prothonotary of the Common Pleas and Register, and referring to the rule contesting county and township offices; and secondly, five of them depended upon the Act of February 2, 1854.

There were two classes of exceptions to these petitions, the one under the law applicable to the Prothonotary and the District Attorney, and the second under the law respecting municipal officers. All of them raised questions as to the legality of lumping specifications, and he would compress the entire argument into the four questions; the first, as to lumping specifications; the second as to the specification that had already been struck out; third, whether the affidavits had been sworn to before lawfully authorized officers, which referred to the cases of the Prothonotary, City Controller, and Receiver of Taxes; and, fourth, as to the validity of the body and substance of the affidavits themselves which referred to the Mayor, City Commissioner, Controller, Receiver of Taxes, and City Solicitor.

The petetions here presented twenty-five specifications, the first twelve of which asked the Court to throw out twelve entire precincts, as to which he would not speak unless the Court desired, as they had already been ruled; and the last thirteen said that votes to the number of five and upwards, which were illegal, had been received in various precincts. These latter specifications arraigned the vote of the following precincts:—

Fifth Ward—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth divisions.

Sixth Ward—Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth divisions.

11th Ward—Divisions	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
12th " — "	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
14th " — "	1, 2, 6.
15th " — "	1, 2, 7.
16th " — "	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
18th " — "	11, 12.
22d " — "	2, 7, 8.
23d " — "	2, 8, 9.
24th " — "	2, 3, 9, 10.
25th " — "	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7.
26th " — "	2, 5, 12, 13.
27th " — "	3, 7, 8.
28th " — "	3, 6, 8.

All these specifications complained that unqualified votes to the number of five and upwards had been taken and counted. The bounds of inquiry had here been prescribed by the petitioners in a most optional manner and with a partiality that he thought perfectly wonderful.

The next question was as to the validity of the affidavits. Were the persons before whom they were subscribed authorized to administer oaths? In the Prothonotary's case the affidavit purported to be sworn and affirmed, but it was impossible to tell which, and a prosecution could not be maintained for perjury thereon.

In the case of the City Solicitor the oath was administered by George P. Deas, pro Prothonotary. The gentleman would like to know the law authorizing a clerk in the Prothonotary's office to administer oaths for the Prothonotary.

In the cases of the Receiver of Taxes and City Controller the oath was administered by James Givin, Recorder. This involved the question whether the Recorder was empowered by law in a civil cause.

The Court here reminded the gentleman that this tribunal had already decided that he was, in the divorce case of Shomberg vs. Shomberg, argued by Mr. Gustavus Remak. Mr. Hirst said that this decision coincided entirely with his views, for it held that the Recorder could administer oaths in civil cases as a common-law Justice of the Peace, and he was such Justice of the Peace or nothing, so far as this question was concerned. He then entered into a history of the office of Recorder, maintaining that since 1838 no one appointed by the Governor could act as a Justice of the Peace, for the Constitution of that year made the Justices elective.

Then as to the validity of the affidavits themselves, Mr. Hirst argued that the law was express in commanding that in these cases they should be absolute, and not to the best of the knowledge and belief of the affiants. But here the affiants had totally disregarded the law, and had not trusted their consciences as to the truth of their complaints.

At the close of our report Mr. Hirst's argument had not been concluded.

THIRD EDITION

FILIBUSTERING.

The Movement on Cuba Assuming Tangible Shape—An Ex-Confederate General to Join It.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Cuban Filibustering Project Taking Tangible Shape.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—A largely attended meeting of the Cuban filibusters was held last night at the headquarters in Broome street. A considerable number of Cubans were present, and seemed to evince the utmost desire to aid the insurrectionary movement in their native island. Important news was evidently expected by those present, but the leader, General Kerrigan, maintained profound secrecy regarding their plan of operation and the exact time at which the first expeditionary corps will leave these shores.

It is believed that this will be at a very early date. Another meeting of the American leaders and of the most prominent Cubans interested in the movement in this city will be held soon, and decisive action will, it is believed, soon follow. At the meeting last night several persons enrolled themselves as ready to join the ranks of the filibusters, and some of them pledged themselves to raise a large number of men for the cause. After the meeting had dissolved the leaders occupied themselves in examining the reports from the military organizations in this city and Brooklyn. These reports were declared to be highly satisfactory. An offer has been received from a prominent ex-Confederate general to join the movement and furnish ten thousand men.

General Sherman's Annual Report.

Continued from the Second Edition.

The Commission, in its annual report of December last to the President of the United States, has full testimony on this point, to the effect that all the officers of the army and all the troops with whom they came in contact, had fully and cheerfully co-operated with them in their efforts to bring this difficult business to a peaceful conclusion. I need not here refer to the deliberations and acts of that commission further than to state that its members were unanimous in the conclusion, that if we would maintain a permanent peace with the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains, they should be collected on reservations, as far removed as possible from the white settlements and lines of travel, and that there they should be maintained at the cost of the United States, until they could wholly or partially provide for themselves. The two principal reservations indicated by the Commission were north of the State of Nebraska, and west of the Missouri river, and south of the State of Kansas, and west of Arkansas.

These districts are the only parts of our vast national domain at all adapted to the purpose not already appropriated. The Commission further recommend that for each of these reservations a sort of government should be provided by law, looking to a time in the future when all the Indians would be reduced to the peaceful condition of shepherds, herders, and farmers. This general plan was justified by the then state of facts, and its wisdom has been demonstrated by more recent events.

A sense of national justice dictates that, in taking from these savages the lands whose wild game has hitherto fed, clothed, and sheltered them, we should, in restricting them to the exclusive use of a part, make them compensation of some sort for the remainder and, if possible, procure their consent. Influenced by this consideration the Peace Commission during the fall and winter of 1867, and the spring and summer of 1868, held a council with all or nearly all the tribes and parts of tribes east of the Rocky Mountains, making liberal provision for and presents to all who came to the appointed places of council, according to the forms and ceremonies to which they were long accustomed.

Formal written treaties were made with each separate tribe, signed with all formality, and transmitted to the Senate of the United States for ratification. The treaties with the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Camanches, Navajoes, and Crows were duly confirmed, but those with the various bands of Sioux, Snakes, etc., were not confirmed, simply, it is inferred, because they were not complete when the Senate adjourned; but for some reason Congress did not take any action on the chief proposition of the Peace Commission, which was embraced in their report of last December, viz., that which relates to the setting apart of the two reservations hereinbefore referred to, and providing governments therefor, which was designed to precede the confirmation of any of the treaties, and was the only vital principle of the bill. I regret that I feel compelled to refer to this fact, because many persons attribute to it the reason why we failed to secure a lasting peace, and why we are at this moment engaged in a costly war with four of the principal tribes, with which we have to deal, viz.:—The Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches. It has always been most difficult to discover the exact truth concerning the cause of a rupture with any Indians. They never give notice beforehand of a warlike intention, and the first notice comes after their rifles and lances have done much bloody work. All intercourse then necessarily ceases, and the original cause soon becomes buried in after events. The present Indian war in General Sheridan's department is no exception, and as near as I can gather it, the truth is about this:—

Last year, in the several councils held at North Platte and Fort Laramie by the Peace Commission, with fragmentary bands of Sioux, the Indians asserted that they were then, and had been always, anxious to live at peace with their white neighbors, provided we kept faith with them. They claimed that the building of the Powder river road and the establishment of military posts along it drove away the game from the only hunting-ground they had left after the occupation of Montana and Nebraska, and that the road had been built in the face of their protest, and in violation of some old treaty which guarantees them that country forever; that the road and the posts along it had been constructed in 1865 and 1866, for the benefit of the people of Montana, but had almost ceased to be of any practical use to them by reason of the building of the Union Pacific Railroad, whose terminus west of the Black Hills made it easier for the wagons to haul by an older and better road west of the mountains.

For this reason, and because the further extension of this railroad under rapid progress would each year make the Powder River road less and less used, the Commission yielded to the earnest entreaty of the Sioux, and recommended the abandonment for the time being, of this road. On the 2d day of last March General Grant gave the necessary orders for breaking up the posts Forts Reno, Philip Kearney and C. F. Smith, and it was well towards August before the stores and material could all be hauled away.

As we had reason to apprehend, some of the Sioux attributing our action to fear, followed up our withdrawal by each to the line of the Pacific road, and to the south of it into Colorado. Others of them doubtless reached the camps of the Arapahoes on Jean creek, and the Cheyenne camps on Pawnee Fork, near Fort Larned, and told them what had occurred, and made them believe that by war, or threats of war, they too could compel us to abandon the Smoky Hill line, which passes through the very heart of the buffalo region, the best hunting grounds of America.

About this time, namely, August 3d or 4th, a party of Indians composed of two hundred Cheyennes, four hundred Arrapahoes, and twenty Sioux, are known to have started from their camp, on Pawnee Fork, on a war expedition nominally to fight the Pawnees. On the 10th they appeared on the plains north of Fort Harker, where the settler received them kindly, and they were given food and coffee, but pretending to be offended because it was in tin cups, they threw it back in the faces of the women, and began at once to break up the furniture and set fire to the houses. They seized the women and ravished them, perpetrating atrocities which could only have been the result of premeditated crime. Here they killed two men. Thence they crossed over to the settlements on the Solomon, where they continued to destroy houses and property, to ravish all the females, and killed thirteen men. Going on to the Republican, they killed two more men and committed other acts of similar brutal atrocity. As soon as the intelligence of this could be carried to Fort Harker troops were sent in pursuit, who succeeded in driving them away, rescuing some captured children, and killing but few Indians, by reason of their fast ponies and familiarity with the country. I recite these facts with some precision, because they are proven beyond dispute, and up to the very moment of their departure from Pawnee Fork, no Indian alleges any but the kindest treatment on the part of the agents of the General Government, of our soldiers, or of the frontier people, with one exception, the agent at Leavenworth.

The soldiers, not only from a natural aversion to an Indian war, which is all work and no glory, but under positive orders from me, had borne all manner of insult and provocation in hopes that very soon the measures of the Peace Commission would culminate in the withdrawal of these savages from the neighborhood of our posts, roads, and settlements, and thereby end all further trouble.

I was present at Fort Leavenworth when General Sheridan received notice of the attacks on the settlers of the Saline, Solomon, and Republican. He started at once up the road, made every inquiry, and was satisfied that our people had given no provocation at all for these wanton acts of barbarity, which were in flagrant violation of their treaties.

Yet he delayed striking their camps till he had made a formal demand through the agent, according to the terms of the treaty, for the actual perpetrators of these very acts. Colonel Wynkoop, agent of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, sent a messenger out and made every exertion to procure their surrender, but utterly failed of success, for it seems the older and more cautious chiefs, though claiming to desire peace, could not give up so considerable a body of their best young warriors, and of course they all became responsible.

All of the Cheyennes at once began a general war along the Smoky Hill and Arkansas roads, and simultaneously attacked every party of white men, who had received no notice of the change in their peaceful relations, and who were therefore unprepared for attack, the aggregate murders amounting to 79 in August and September. General Sheridan, seeing that war with the Cheyennes was inevitable, then endeavored to keep the Arrapahoes out of it. This tribe had been camped for the summer on Beaver Creek, and he invited their chiefs into Fort Dodge, where on the third of September, Spotted Wolf, Bull Bear, and other Arapahoe chiefs, well known to our officers, and in full council agreed to keep out of the war, and to move down to the reservation below the Kansas line, to which they had assented at the Medicine Lodge Council. When the time appointed by themselves to come and to start for Fort Cobb had transpired, they not only did not come in, but were known to be at open war all the way from Fort Wallace to Denver, in Colorado, the very opposite direction.

In like manner, General B. W. Hazen, whom I had appointed to take charge of the lower or southern reservation, met the Kiowas and Camanches at Fort Zarah on the 22d of September, and agreed to feed and maintain them *en route* and after they had reached their reservation, near Fort Cobb; but when the time came for them to move they did not go, but were known to be engaged with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in the common war.

Nevertheless by my orders General Hazen has gone to Fort Cobb, prepared to fulfil our treaty stipulations with them, and I can imagine no other reason for their conduct than their supposed belief that by war they can force us to abandon their favorite buffalo range, as we have already abandoned to the Sioux the Powder river country. To show the concurrence of action and simultaniety of hostile acts on the part of those tribes of Indians, in addition to the reports of Generals Sheridan and Augur, herewith I transcribe in this report extracts of telegraphic messages from the Governors of Colorado and Kansas. Acting Governor Hall telegraphed me from Denver, under date of August 27th: "We are completely surrounded by hostile Indians, extending from Cheyenne Wells and South Park, south to Julesburg north, estimated at 600 warriors. From reliable information twelve people have been killed thus far."

On the 4th of September Governor Hunt telegraphed me from Denver—"I have just returned. Fearful condition of things. Nine persons were murdered by Indians yesterday within a radius of sixty miles," etc. And on the 24th of September Acting Governor Hall telegraphed from Denver—"The Indians have again attacked our settlements in strong force, obtaining possession of the country to within twelve miles of Denver.

"They are more bold, fierce, and desperate in their assaults than ever before. It is impossible to drive them out and protect the families at the same time, for they are better armed, mounted, disciplined, and better officered than our men. Each hour brings intelligence of fresh barbarities and more extensive robberies," etc.

On the 4th of September, Governor Crawford, of Kansas, telegraphed from Topeka:—

"I have just received a despatch from Hays stating that the Indians attacked, captured, and burned a train at Pawnee Ford, killed, scalped and burned sixteen men. Also attacked another train at Cimarron Crossing, which was defended until the ammunition was exhausted, when the men abandoned the train, saving what stock they could. Similar attacks are of almost daily occurrence. These things must cease. I cannot disregard the constant and persistent appeals for help. I can furnish you all the troops necessary. I cannot sit idly by and see our people butchered, but as a last resort will be obliged to call upon the State force to take the field, and end these outrages. I will at once organize two cavalry regiments of picked men, well mounted, for volunteer service. Will you accept them?"

All this time General Sheridan in person was laboring with every soldier of his command to give all possible protection to the scattered people on that wide range of country from Kansas to Colorado and New Mexico, but the very necessity of guarding interests so widely scattered made it impossible to spare enough troops to go in search of the Indians in thier remote camps on his requisition. I applied to General Grant for more cavalry, and by his orders seven companies of the the Fifth Cavalry, under Major Royall, collected from Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, and despatched to Kansas. On a further call the Secretary of War (General Schofield) on the 6th of October authorized the acceptance of one mounted regiment of Kansas volunteers for six months.

The latter troops are not yet mustered in, but General Sheridan expects to have them in the field in November. With these troops he expects during this winter to punish the hostile Indians in his department, so that they will not again resort to war, and such as are not killed will be collected by force upon their reservations and made to remain there.

I will not attempt to describe the many expeditions that have already been made, but for details refer you to General Sheridan's report. They have necessarily been of a desultory and somewhat unsatisfactory character because the Indians can scatter so long as their ponies can get grass everywhere, but as soon as the winter compels them to collect together in villages, I believe General Sheridan's troops will be able to find them and destroy all that offer resistance.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Cotton steady; 1200 bales sold at 24½c. for middlings. Flour dull and 10c. lower; 6800 barrels sold; superfine, $5·30@5·85; extra, $6·30@6·55; choice $6·85@7·15; fancy, $6·75@9·75; California, $8·75@10. Wheat quiet, but without decided change. Corn dull, but prices unchanged; 33,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1·13@1·15. Oats dull at 71c.; 26,000 bushels sold. Beef quiet; quotations nominal. New Mess Pork, $29; prime, $21·75@22·50. Lard quiet; steam rendered, 15½@15¾c. Whisky quiet and steady.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 24c. Flour fairly active and unchanged. Cloverseed strong and stock scarce; prime, $7·50. Wheat firm but not quotably higher. Corn firm; new white, 90@95c.; yellow, $1·00@1·08. Oats dull at 70c. Rye dull and nominal at $1·25@1·35. Pork firm at $29. Bacon active and scarce; rib sides, 18½@18¾c.; clear sides, 18¾c.; shoulders, 14½@14¾c. Hams, 19@20c. Lard dull at 17½@18c.

INTERESTING LECTURE.—The Rev. Edward L. Clark, of New Haven, is expected to lecture at Alexander Presbyterian Church, and for its benefit, on Tuesday evening, December 1. Subject—"Recent Discoveries at Jerusalem."

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.
OFFICE No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, November 20, 1868.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 23d instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Thirty-fourth street, between Chesnut and Woodland streets, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, and with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city, and the balance, if any, to be paid by the petitioners for said sewer.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the Company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
11 20 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Return of Attorney-General Evarts and Secretary Schofield—Movements of Colfax.

The Conflagration in Columbus, Ohio—Affairs in Baltimore.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Personal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Attorney-General Evarts and Secretary Schofield have returned, and were at the Cabinet meeting to day.

Speaker Colfax

will leave in a day or two with his bride for New York, where they will spend some time, after which he will return here to prepare for the approaching session.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.

The Steamer Baltimore,

of the Bremen line, arrived here yesterday afternoon, with about 200 passengers and a large cargo.

A Nolle Prosequi

was entered yesterday in the U. S. Circuit Court, in the case of Judge Magruder, who had been indicted for refusing negro testimony in the Anne Arundel Court, contrary to the Civil Rights bill.

There is much anxiety here to compliment

General Grant

as he passes through.

Speaker Colfax

and party have left for Washington.

Business is dull.

FROM OHIO.

Burning of the Lunatic Asylum—Fuller Particulars—Loss $800,000.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 20.—The conflagration at the Lunatic Asylum, night before last, resulted in the destruction of both wings and main building of the institution, with the exception of the portion used as a kitchen and carpenter shop and engine-room. The hospital green house, and stables, which were separate buildings, were not harmed. The origin of the fire has not been definitely ascertained, though it is generally believed that it was owing to a defect in the heating apparatus. The officers of the institution are unable to give any definite information on the subject.

It is probable that nothing positive will ever be known regarding it. The fire was confined for some time to the northern portion of the east wing, and it is a matter of surprise to many that it should have been allowed to spread when such a result could have been prevented if proper measures had been taken. The building had a tin roof, and it was under it that the flames made their way from the east to the west wings. Had the roof been cut at the proper time, and a stream of water applied to the flames, by far the greater portion of the building might have been saved. The loss to the State is about $800,000.

WALL STREET.

"Erie" Quiets Down and New York Central Stock Looms Up.

The New York *Herald* of this morning reports affairs in Wall street as follows:—

Wall street continues to be a kaleidoscope of interesting changes. On Tuesday Erie and gold were the features. Yesterday Erie was the absorbing object of speculation. To-day New York Central comes upon the stage, and Erie makes its retiring bow.

The great campaign in Erie has ended with victory for the clique and discomfiture for their opponents. The latter was forced to capitulate on very hard terms. They took the best they could get. Annihilation stared them in the face did they persist in the struggle. The great Erie "corner" "bursted" about 2 o'clock this afternoon. The efforts of the Drew party to stay their fate by purchasing stock themselves at the ruinous rate to which the price had been forced, were without avail. It was their last card. The sublime strategy which procured for the receiver of the Erie Railway the power to purchase back the overissued stock was too much for them. It was the decisive manœuvre of the battle. The clique could now run Erie up to par, which contingency would be the certain bankruptcy of the "shorts." A flag of truce was sent in and a settlement arranged by which the Drew party paid for the stock at an average price of 57 to 58. They put out their contracts at from 35 to 40 on an average of 37 to 38. As they were "short" 30,000 shares and had sold "calls" on 40,000 more, a little arithmetical calculation will show that their losses, after making allowance for the stock purchased to "cover," amount to about a million and a quarter of dollars. This of course is a trifle, pecuniarily, to the wealthy operators who were caught by the "corner," and they would hardly regret it were it not for the triumph of their enemies and the *mauvais ton* of the whole thing.

The price of Erie, for cash, went up as high as 62, but the bulk of transactions took place between 57 and 60. After the "bursting" of the "corner" it went down to 42, the price about two o'clock in the afternoon. From this point it took a sudden start upward, partially in consequence of a report that the settlement of the Drew party was a "hoax," and partially because it was said the receiver was buying in stock in accordance with the powers granted him to retire 200,000 of the overissued certificates. It ascended gradually and rapidly to the vicinity of 49; but as nothing transpired to confirm these reports, it settled again, and at six o'clock this evening Erie is quoted at 44@44½. Whether it is to be permitted to remain quiet lies within the knowledge of the clique. With the power to issue new stock and withdraw the overissues—and the clique have the power and the opportunity to do either or both—Erie is ever a reliable means of profitable speculation in their hands.

Certain circumstances which will presently appear indicate that the clique intend to let the fertile field of Erie lie fallow for a time while they undertake a raid among other stocks on the list. Certain it is that at the close of business to-night Erie was comparatively neglected, while New York Central and Hudson River suddenly came into active notice.

It seems that a few weeks ago the clique suddenly became ambitious of subjecting New York Central to the tender treatment which they have been dealing out to Erie, and hence they began to buy and put away the stock and make contracts for more. How far this ambition extended it is useless to attempt to guess, but doubtless they sought to control the direction of the road and elect a President from their own number. The veteran Commodore who wields the destinies of the Central was too wily to suffer himself to be so easily thrust from his throne. He headed off the game by suddenly closing the transfer books on the 7th instant, preparatory to the election which is to come off on the 9th of next month. To-day the result of this complication was shown in the sudden rise of New York Central stock from 121½ cash in the morning to 129 at four o'clock in the afternoon.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Origin of the Great Fires in New York—Garibaldi to Spain—Fenianism in England.

The New York Conflagrations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The *Evening Post* has ascertained that the repeated alarms of fire yesterday afternoon arose from a deliberate attempt to destroy a large part of this city. Two young men ran from place to place in East Fifteenth street and Sixteenth street, setting fire to a number of stables and outbuildings, until the whole community was alarmed, and all the available force of the Fire Department was demanded to prevent a great conflagration.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

The State Securities.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—The annual examination by a committee of the Executive Council on the condition of the notes and securities in charge of the State Treasurer, has just been finished. The funds represented are now seventeen in number, two having been added during the past year, amounting in the aggregate to nearly twelve million dollars. The present market value of the securities is, in nearly every instance, in excess of their cost, the whole increase exceeding the amount of the original investment by more than one million seven hundred thousand. The Treasurer has for several months past been unable to lend the money at his disposal. The committee suggest the expediency of extending the loans in other New England States on terms required of the cities and towns in Massachusetts.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 20.—Aaron Bliss, of Munson, was attacked in his own house last night, knocked senseless, and robbed of several hundred dollars.

The Boston and Albany Railroad depot at Warren was broken into last night, and the safe carried out of doors, but for some reason the burglars failed to open it.

A call has been signed by numerous clergymen and laymen for a new England Temperance Convention in Boston in December.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

Garibaldi Advises Spain to Choose a Dictator.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A letter is published to-day from General Garibaldi, urging Spain to choose a dictator for two years and then to establish a republic.

Fenianism.

Peter Burns and Martin Constantine were arrested at Ashton yesterday on suspicion of belonging to the Fenian organization. Valuable papers, understood to give details in regard to the organization, were found on the persons of the prisoners.

The Official Vote of Ohio and Indiana.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 20.—The official vote of Ohio is as follows:—Grant, 280,222; Seymour, 239,032; Grant's majority, 41,190.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 20.—Grant's official majority in Indiana is 10,146.

From Cuba.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—Arrived, steamship Bienville, from New York.

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125½	Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	87¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	42¾	Chi. and R. I. R.	107½
Ph. and Rea. R.	99¼	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	108¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86¾	Gold	134¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86¼	Market steady.	
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	85½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 20

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$8400	City 6s. New	102¾	100 sh	Butler Coal	5
$1000	do. Old	101	25 sh	Penna R.	53¾
$500	do. Old	101	100 sh	Read...s20wn.	49⅝
$2000	Leh 6s. gold l.	93	200	do.....c.	49½
100 sh	Lit Sch R.	45¾	100	do..b5wn&l.	49⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$1600	Read 7s	106	100 sh	Read R..b5wn&l	49⅝
$1000	Leh 6s. gold l.	93	60	do....s30wn.	49½
600 sh	Key Zinc.....ls.	1¼	100	do....s60wn.	49⅝
9 sh	2d and 3d.....c.	47	100	do....s60wn.	49½
100 sh	Reading.....c.	49 56	100	do....b5&in.	49⅝
100	do..b5wn&l.	49⅝	100	do..b5nw&l.	49⅝

The Wheat Market.

Messrs. John Bingham & Co., in their Liverpool Produce Circular, of Nov. 6, remarks as follows:—

"The supplies of English Wheat at our country markets continue on a moderate scale; but the demand being slow, prices are quoted 6d. to 1s. ⅌ quarter lower on the week. There are now on the coast for sale 21 cargoes of Wheat, and 10 cargoes of Maize, and the following are the sales since our last. Wheat arrived:—5 cargoes of Ghirka@Taganrog at 45s. 6d. to 48s. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 6 cargoes of Don Ghirka@Taganrog at 46s. 6d. to 47s. ⅌ lbs.; 1 cargo of New Cst. Ghirka@Taganrog at 5ts. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 2 cargoes of Ghirka@Odessa at 50s. 6d. to 51s. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo of Ghirka@Yeisk at 46s. 6d. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo of Caspian Ghirka@Taganrog at 50s. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 7 cargoes of Marianopoli@Marianopoli at 52s. 6d. to 55s. ⅌ 542 lbs.; 1 cargo of Saratoff@Taganrog at 48s. ⅌ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo of Kustendje@Kustendje at 46s. 6d. ⅌ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo of Danubian@Kustendje at 46s. ⅌ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo of Saine@Alexandria at 43s. 9d. ⅌ 480 lbs. Maize arrived—1 cargoes Galatz@Galatz at 37s. 3d. @ 37s. 6d. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 10 cargoes Galatz@Sulina at 37s. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 2 cargoes Rachova@Sulina at 37s. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Moldavian@Sulina at 37s. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Moldavian@Galatz at 37s. 6d. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 2 cargoes Zelsk@Zelsk at 37s. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 3 cargoes Odessa@Odessa at 36s.@37s. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 1 cargo Bulgarian@Ibrail at 35s. 6d. ⅌ 480 lbs.; 2 cargoes Bulgarian@Kustendje at 35s. 6s @36s. 3d. ⅌ 480 lbs.; 2 cargoes Danubian@Kustendje at 36s. ⅌ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Banat@Trieste at 37s. ⅌ 458 lbs.; 2 cargoes Danubian@Sulina at 35s. 7½d.@36s. ⅌ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Wallachian@Sulina at 35s. 6d. ⅌ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Wallachian@Kustendje at 36s. ⅌ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo Wallachian@Galatz at 35s. 10½d. ⅌ 480 lbs. Maize on passage:—1 cargo of Galatz@Galatz at 37s. ⅌ 492 lbs.; 2000 qrs. Danubian@Sulina at 37s. ⅌ 480 lbs. (duty paid) per steamer to Liverpool. Maize shipping or to be shipped, 2200 qrs. of Ibrail@Ibrail at 3? s. 3d. ⅌ 480 lbs., November shipment; 3000 qrs. of Danubian@Sulina at 36s. 6d. ⅌ 480 lbs., November and December shipment; 3500 qrs. of Danubian@Sulina or Kustendje at 36s. 6d. ⅌ 488 lbs., November and December shipment; 2000 qrs. of Roman@Civita Vecchia at 35s. ⅌ 480 lbs., December and January shipment; 22,000 qrs. of Danubian@Danube at 30s. 6d.@31s. ⅌ 480 lbs., June and July, 1869, shipment.

The following is a statement of the coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for the week ending November 19, 1868, and for the season:—

	Tons.	Cwt.
From St. Clair	30,898	01
" Port Carbon	9,009	11
" Pottsville	2,677	11
" Schuylkill Haven	26,860	08
" Auburn	4,063	16
" Port Clinton	13,751	17
" Harrisburg and Dauphin	5,118	00
Anthracite coal for week	91,879	04
Bituminous coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	8,170	18
Total for week paying freight	100,050	02
Coal for Company's use	3,681	04
Total all kinds for week	103,731	06
Previously this year	3,317,013	03
Total	3,421,144	09
To Thursday, Nov. 21, 1867	3,347,758	07